

Mrs Thatcher vows no turns on road to recovery

There will be no U-turns along the hard road to economic recovery, the Prime Minister said yesterday. Denouncing the pay pauses, prices, and policies and other "patent medicines" of the last 20 years, she vowed that the Government would not be deflected. But it would take a squeeze inflation out of the system.

Patent medicines' past denounced

Again that "there are no U-turns" along the road to economic recovery, Mrs Thatcher said. She tried to inspire individual to the long march. A goal in sight, we have it", she said in London. "The Government is bucking the trend of ours". She was sure to stop the economic slide for the will to achieve

are people "knew us" that wage increases produced by price rises; the positive view was unshaken. There is "just the need to bring about a change, resolve and for which she

idle, obstruct or say down; we can our way up," she said. The government must involve the coming of the people's "uncomfortable".

Minister's message at the annual Press Association, explain what the needs of the

also a clear remit in as many as critics and supporters, in industry, and perhaps even dissenters in the will not be

looking for a sign government might thinking of pay pay freeze, or a to interest rates. Thatcher was almost dismissed. Tuesday, in industry, and perhaps even dissenters in the will not be

the only thing the Opposition had not called for the past 24 hours.

On Tanna, another island of the condominium, an opposition political leader, M. Yolou, was killed. The exact circumstances of the sending of troops did not mean that French and British attempts to find a peaceful solution had been abandoned.

The intention, Mr Blaker said, was still to persuade both parties to resume negotiations.

From the Labour benches it seemed to be opposition for opposition's sake with little

it was either responsible or sensible.

As Mr Patrick Cormack, Tory MP for South West Staffordshire pointed out, about the only thing the

Opposition had not called for was an United Nations peace-keeping force.

More trouble expected: On Tanna island where rebels fought a pitched battle with police in the early hours today, about 1,000 people are huddled on a beach below Isangel (Denis Reinhardt writes from the New Hebrides).

As the sun set this afternoon, long lines of villagers carrying belongings and children, filed along the road leading to the beach.

In the hamlet of Isangel the two police forces have established separate and overlapping patrol lines. Captain Richard Rouse, the British commander, and Major Alain Benson, his French counterpart, have been left to coordinate their activities without any instruction from Port Vila.

Trade union leaders, and here her words were sharper, "have to decide whether to work with economic forces for the benefit of their members or whether to use their industrial muscle to secure a short-term gain at the cost of making things worse for those they represent in the long run.

It's not sacrosanct Callaghan says

By Field Staff
Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, said last night the reason why the one should be removed at all, and one comment which was made among anti-Westminster, who Mr. Callaghan, Secretary, led the party to the British within the treasury, who were for withdrawal felt seen, outflanked at cause the Cabinet's committee had taken decision to negotiate the terms of the opponents of the Common Market if she thought there was some advantage in so doing.

Mr. Callaghan said that Europe was not a party issue particularly. He said: "I have always thought that the idea of closer unity between the European countries is valuable.

Asked about the new campaign for withdrawal, spearheaded by Mr. John Silkin, shadow minister for industry, Mr. Callaghan said:

"The issue of British membership clearly is a live issue because again all these polls show the majority of British people want to come out of the Common Market."

He said last night on BBC radio's programme that it is a very difficult to "tear up" the Common Market. "I see no we should be less our defence of what

"An isolated withdrawal would upset the whole balance of Europe very much indeed, but on the other hand the Common Market has got too much power at the present time. It is too bureaucratic in my view."

Thompson pleads for talks on new technology

Meeting in London, Lord Thompson recalled that a year ago, when Times Newspapers' publications were not being produced, the issue of new production technology was put aside for separate talks between management and unions.

It is a matter of deep regret to me that those quadrupartite talks have not yet taken place. We must all be sensitive and understand the anxieties felt when new methods of working are contemplated. But I appeal most strongly to the NGA to adopt a positive approach to this issue so that these great newspapers can enhance their prospects of moving forward into profitability and self-sufficiency."

Describing the equipment

Higher food prices to restore production would be politically difficult to introduce Crisis faces Zimbabwe tobacco, grain and beef farmers

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, June 11

Zimbabwe, which used to be the second largest exporter of agricultural produce in Africa after South Africa, is going through a serious crisis involving its three most important commodities—tobacco, grain and beef.

The country is already having to import 40,000 tonnes of maize for this year and expects to import a further 200,000 tonnes for 1981. Beef production has fallen so drastically that rationing is likely to be introduced during the next month or so. Because of the collapse of the international price of tobacco, between one

third and one half of the country's tobacco farmers may be forced out of production by next year.

The decline in grain production by commercial farmers is likely to exacerbate the already serious lack of food nutrition in the tribal areas. For a long time now, the commercial sector has made up for the shortfall in grain production by peasant farmers in the overpopulated, under-developed tribal trust lands.

However, because of the disruption caused by the recently ended war, production by farmers in the tribal areas has fallen to even lower levels than usual, and the commercial sec-

tor is no longer in a position to meet this shortfall.

According to a recent survey, carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 10 protected villages, more than 40 per cent of children under five are chronically malnourished. This situation is understood to have deteriorated since then as a result of the tens of thousands of refugees who have streamed back from Zambia and Mozambique as well as from the cities.

The crisis in the commercial farming sector is something which the new Zimbabwe Government has largely inherited from previous white administrations. "It is mainly the

result of a distortion in the pricing system which was designed to keep consumer prices low," said Mr. David Spain, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU). "It is unfortunate that the present crisis should have coincided with the installation of the new Government."

Mr Spain and other agricultural spokesmen emphasized that the present situation affecting grain and beef production, though serious, was not unsurmountable. "Given the right sort of incentives there is no reason why we should not be exporting again within a year or two," Mr. Spain said. Because maize prices have

Continued on page 8, col 7

British marines off to New Hebrides

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

A company of Royal Marines, consisting of about 120 men, together with support units to be flown from Britain to the New Hebrides tomorrow. The company is part of the spearhead battalion based in Plymouth and is expected to arrive in Port Vila, the capital, on Saturday.

The Marines will join a contingent of French gendarmes sent to the islands yesterday from Noumea in New Caledonia.

Announcing the decision to send troops, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, told the Commons yesterday that no progress had been made towards a reconciliation with the rebels on the island of Espiritu Santo and that the security situation in the New Hebrides had deteriorated in the past 24 hours.

On Tanna, another island of the condominium, an opposition political leader, M. Yolou, was killed. The exact circumstances of the sending of troops did not mean that French and British attempts to find a peaceful solution had been abandoned.

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Press photographers with cameras at their feet as M Barre, the Prime Minister, left the Elysée yesterday. They were protesting at police harassment. Report page 7.

Carrington Olympic talks offer

By Our Foreign Staff

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has written to the chairmen of Britain's 15 governing bodies concerned with the Olympics inviting them to meet him on June 17 at the Foreign Office. A similar letter has been sent to Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association.

In the letter Lord Carrington writes: "Much has been said and written about Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion at the end of last year. But it is clear to me that misunderstandings still exist about the precise nature and extent of the Government's views, particularly as they affect the Olympic Games."

The Foreign Secretary says he recognizes the feeling that sport should not feature in Government policy "or, indeed that we might have taken additional, even harsher measures in other fields".

Soviet sanctions Bill, page 5
Kabul clash looms, page 8

Sir Harold is 'satisfactory' after operation

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, underwent major abdominal surgery at St Mark's Hospital, London, yesterday.

He was admitted on Monday for tests for recurring bowel trouble. His condition after the operation was said to be satisfactory.

Sir Harold, aged 64, is expected to be in hospital for at least two weeks. His wife visited him yesterday.

Hess's son to visit London

Berlin, June 11.—Herr Wolf Rüdiger Hess, the son of Hitler's former deputy, Herr Rudolf Hess, will come to London next Thursday at the invitation of Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Epsom, Surrey.

The purpose of the visit is to enable Herr Hess to discuss his father's position with a House of Commons sub-committee.

Herr Hess told *The Times* today that he believed his father's condition was worse than admitted by the four officials who were in charge of the Spandau Prison, where he is held. Herr Rudolf Hess is the only prisoner in Spandau.

Arts, page 11
Photograph, page 8
Parliamentary report, page 14



Mr Carter to face a record budget deficit

The United States budget in

the 1981 fiscal year, which begins on October 1, 1980, is certain to show a deficit that would reach a record of \$10,000m (about £4,300m) next year. Even with the continuing decline in administration officials acknowledge that it will require more than interest rate lowering to stimulate growth. Mr. Carter appears to be moving towards the final blow to hopes of fiscal stimulus.

balancing the budget came last week when Congress rejected an oil import fee that would have raised \$10,000m (about £4,300m) next year. Even with the continuing decline in administration officials acknowledge that it will require more than interest rate lowering to stimulate growth. Mr. Carter appears to be moving towards the final blow to hopes of fiscal stimulus.

Page 21

Summit to unveil
peace initiative

The formal presentation of

Europe's new Middle East peace

initiative will be the main event

of the EEC summit meeting

which opens in Venice today.

The heads of government of

the Nine are expected to urge the

involvement of the Palestine

Liberation Organization in the

peace negotiations.

Page 6

Security chief to leave Ulster

Sir Maurice Oldfield, the

former head of British Intelligence,

is to leave his job as

security coordinator in Northern Ireland within the next few weeks.

His role has partly been overtaken by new appointments

in the province, and he has been unwell.

Page 2

Libyan shot dead
in Milan

A Libyan was shot dead in

Milan yesterday and another

shot and injured in Rome as

Colonel Gaddafi's deadline for

opponents to return or be

liquidated expired. In London,

police put a special watch on

Middle East embassies. About

40 demonstrators rallied out-

side the Libyan mission.

Page 8

New cash crisis

faces Chrysler

Chrysler Corporation has run

into a new cash crisis because

delays in arranging bank credits

are preventing the release of

\$500m in loan guarantees from

the United States Government.

Chrysler has been forced to

cease payments to some of its

suppliers to conserve cash until

the government money comes through.

Page 21

Two-tier plan for D-notices

A two-tier system of D (or

defence) notices whereby some

notices are published and only

those containing sensitive

material remain confidential, is

suggested by the Permanent

Secretary to the Ministry of

Defence.

Page 4

'Split' in Church of England

A Gallup survey shows a

serious division between the

leadership of the Church of

England and its ordinary

members. Church-goers seem

HOME NEWS

Commitment to industrial action as Nalgo opens campaign against cuts in public spending

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
Eastbourne

Britain's fourth largest union yesterday launched a campaign of opposition to the Government's public expenditure cuts and made a commitment to take industrial action in defence of services.

The traditionally moderate National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) came out against the cuts in principle as well as in cases where union members' jobs were affected.

That decision by the union's annual conference in Eastbourne is an important departure for the 750,000-strong union and could lead to disruption of local government services.

Delegates, however, declined approval of a left-wing motion calling for the union to impose a series of specific sanctions against local authorities, including working to rule, lightning

walkouts, strikes and sit-ins at council offices.

It is understood that the call for industrial action, which was supported by the union executive, led to a split in the leadership and several executive members' support was lukewarm.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, the union's general secretary, said after the decision: "We are not about to go slaphappily striking all over the place. I do not think anyone will be taking it as an immediate call not to cooperate with the Government."

"We" it does mean that if members decide to take action they will have the backing of the national executive council."

Nalgo members throughout the country are refusing to cover for unfilled vacancies and in certain areas are taking further action, including not cooperating with council's attempts to reduce their spending.

The motion, approved over-

whelmingly by the conference and supported by several large branches, including Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, called on the executive to "promote and approve action, including industrial action, to fight cuts in services, whether there is a threat to Nalgo members' jobs or not".

The leadership was also instructed to prepare and operate a strategy for concerted action on a national basis.

Mr James White, a new member of the executive who proposed the motion, said: "This is quite clear commitment from this trade union that we are seeking to take industrial action in defence of services whether members' jobs are at risk or not".

Mr William Gill, chairman of the union's economic committee, told the conference it was important that they unite behind the new policy despite any misgivings some of them may have.

NUR set to debate merger plan

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The future of a new TUC-backed initiative aimed at reducing inter-union friction on the railways depends mainly on how it will be received by the policy-making annual general meeting of the National Union of Railwaysmen which starts on June 30.

The plan, which if implemented would define the rail unions' respective spheres of influence and provide for a new joint railway trade union council, was yesterday approved by the train drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which held a policy conference in Sheffield.

It is by no means certain, though, that the National Union of Railwaysmen, the largest union involved, will in fact endorse the proposals, advanced by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, when its rank-and-file policy-makers convene in Gernsey at the end of this month.

TUC bar on incomes policy issue at talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC is to take up an invitation to bilateral talks with the Confederation of British Industry, but the critical issue of pay restraint will not be on the agenda.

Industrialists had wanted to discuss with union leaders a wide range of economic matters, including the high level of wage settlements ahead of the winter round of collective bargaining.

But the remit set for the TUC's "Neddy 6", its team of the National Economic Development Council, rules out any serious discussion on incomes policy.

Under policy guidelines set by last year's congress, the unions are empowered only to talk wage restraint with the Labour Party as part of a grand plan to regain office at the next election.

That view was reaffirmed yesterday and as a result, the CBI initiative will get off to a very much less impressive start. TUC officials envisage a

three-stage development of the bilateral talks opening next month with the formal launch of a joint strategy on the introduction of new technology in industry.

After that, the two sides of industry will examine in joint working parties the difficulties being experienced in a number of industries.

The third stage, about which the TUC is altogether more nebulous, will take the discussions into macro-economic issues such as import controls, and the Cabinet's policy on interest rates and the exchange level of the pound.

These talks are not expected to get off the ground before the autumn, when the next pay round will be under way.

Nonetheless, there remains a hankering after incomes policy in Congress House, and the suspicion of officials that the TUC's "Neddy 6" will suggest that a trade-off of wage restraint for an open withdrawal of political support for the Government by the CBI could be a runner, if only at staff level.

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industry. Large overseas-owned companies, which were vital to the affected areas, could choose to locate their plants elsewhere in Britain or in Europe.

Earlier this week, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, told a parliamentary select committee that additional aid for the run down areas would not be granted until every union at Llanwern had formally accepted the proposed cuts.

Mr Kelsell, speaking in Swansea, called for an end to the four-month delay in the payment of regional development grants which the Government imposed last year.

At the plant has accepted that 3,500 jobs must go, local leaders of some smaller unions are attempting to fight the proposals.

Any aid will be additional to the emergency £48m factory-building programme already announced by the Government.

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CBI calls for incentives to steel towns

From Tim Jones
Swansea

The CBI in Wales yesterday added to pressure on the Government to announce special industrial incentives for Port Talbot and Llanwern, where more than 12,000 jobs are being lost through British Steel Corporation cuts.

Mr Ian Kelsell, area director of the CBI, said Government delay was causing uncertainty and frustration in local

industry. Large overseas-owned companies, which were vital to the affected areas, could choose to locate their plants elsewhere in Britain or in Europe.

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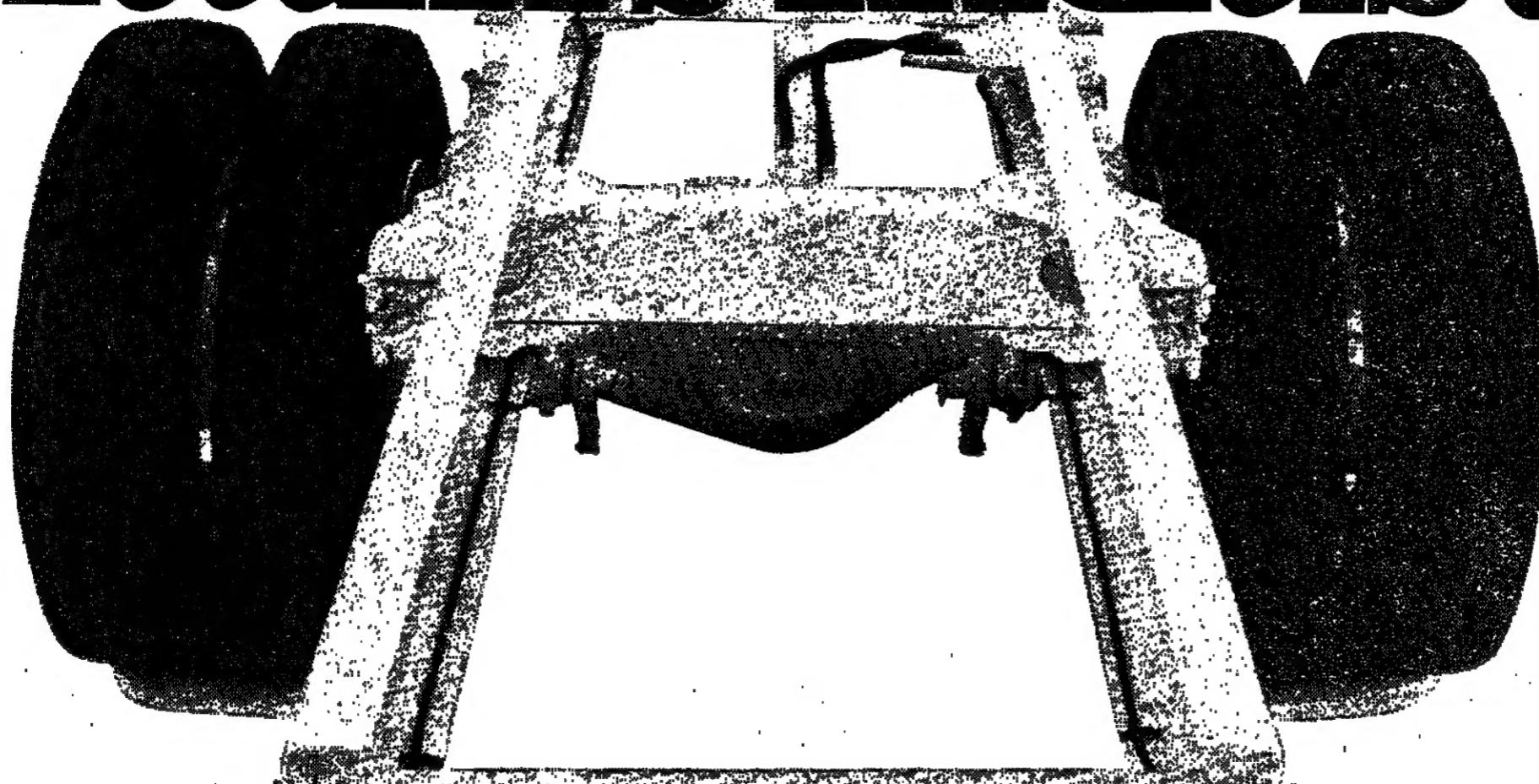
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HOME NEWS

Two-tier D-notices system 'possible'

By Peter Hennessy

Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and chairman of the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee disclosed yesterday that the committee will consider at its meeting on July 1 the possibility of reviewing the contents and secrecy of the 12D (or defence) notices it issues to the press urging it not to publish certain information on defence and intelligence matters.

Sir Frank was giving evidence to the first parliamentary inquiry into the D-notice system since its inception in 1912. In a Ministry of Defence memorandum to the Commons Select Committee on Defence, which is conducting the investigation into the system of voluntary self-censorship supervised by the joint press/Whitewash committee under Sir Frank, a first step towards greater disclosure was taken with the publication of the headings, if not the full contents, of the 12 notices.

Sir Frank told MPs that the Ministry of Defence wished the D-notice committee to remain in existence but a number of reforms was possible. He could not commit the committee, as its press members enjoyed a veto and were "quite argumentative", but he suggested it might be possible to operate a two-tier system whereby the main notices were published with only those containing genuinely sensitive material remaining confidential.

Under questioning, Sir Frank



Sir Frank Cooper: Britain is all the better for D-notices.

agreed that the D-notice system was "a uniquely British institution"; it is all the better for that. He denied that the integrity of a journalist was impaired by serving on the committee.

"We have an exclusive monopoly in the security field. It makes a good deal of sense that journalists should sit down and discuss the modalities. I do not see that there is anything demeaning or wrong or pussy-footing about that," he added.

Asked how he would feel if he were a member of the press, Sir Frank said he found the idea

of being a campaigning journalist appealing, and agreed that on occasion it would be "irritating" not to be able to say all he wanted to.

If the D-notice system went beyond issues of genuine national security, his sympathies would lie with the journalist for "if you go beyond that you are in the gerrymandering business".

Sir Frank said that for two years the D-notice committee had been considering change but had been hampered by uncertainty surrounding the

Official Secrets Act. Waiting for the Act to be reformed, he said, was "like waiting for Godot".

Mr John Gilbert, Labour MP for Dudley, East, and acting chairman of the Commons committee, revealed that the bulk of press evidence to the committee was strongly, though not unanimously, for the status quo. Mr Fred Fisher, of the *Financial Times*, had said that in eight years as editor not a single D-notice had crossed his desk. Sir Frank said he had no complaints about the coverage of defence in that newspaper.

Asked to cite recent examples of national security being placed in jeopardy by journalists ignoring D-notices, Sir Frank said he would prefer to tell the committee in private, though there had not been a "great deal" of difficulty.

The D-notice titles disclosed

by Sir Frank are:

No 1: Defence plans, operational capability and conduct of readiness.

No 2: Classified military weapons, weapons systems and equipment.

No 3: Royal Navy, warship construction and naval equipment.

No 4: Aircraft and aero engines.

No 5: Nuclear weapons and equipment.

No 6: Photography.

No 7: Prisoners of war and their treatment.

No 8: National defence, war precautions and civil defence.

No 9: Radio and radar transmissions.

No 10: British intelligence services.

No 11: Cyphers and communications.

No 12: Whereabouts of Mr and Mrs Vladimír Petrov.

Flood after the drought in north Devon

Property owners in north Devon cleared up yesterday after a violent thunderstorm in the wake of prolonged drought caused flash floods.

Water up to four feet deep flooded one hotel in Bideford and teams of Bremen had to pump water from the town's Torridge District Hospital, and from houses and shops.

The A39 road was blocked for an hour after drains overflowed, blowing a manhole cover several feet in the air

Three unions tell nurses pay deal is fair

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

Britain's 450,000 nurses will be asked in the next three weeks to approve details of a 14 per cent pay package drawn up at the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council on Tuesday.

The main nursing unions, the Royal College of Nursing, the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cose), and the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), will sound their members through their branches and area centres.

All three consider the pack-

age was the fairest that could be achieved in the Government's cash limits. It offers 13 per cent to all grades and redistributes the additional 1 per cent among those at the bottom and top ends of the scales.

A national executive committee meeting of Cose will consider the package on Sunday before the start of the union's annual conference. It will decide whether to recommend a ballot of all members or to leave it to delegates.

Mr David Williams, chairman of the staff side of the Whitley Council and assistant general secretary of Cose, said yester-

day that it was premature to talk about a settlement.

"It will be up to our members to decide. They know that to reject the offer will lead them into a headlong clash with the Government."

None of the unions is required by its rules to ballot on its membership. All expect to have a response from their members in time for the next meeting of the Whitley Council on July 8.

The only union which has rejected the offer is the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) which represents 40,000 nurses.

The trust will also press the BBC to give it more time to seek money by postponing the

disbandment of the orchestra.

Other members of the trust include Mr Alan Marmion, director of the MacRobert Arts Centre at Stirling, Mr Derek Jewell, publishing director of Times Newspapers Ltd, and a representative of East Kilbride District Council.

A separate action committee is fighting for the retention of the orchestra by the BBC, and the players are on strike as part of the "Musicians' Union action" which seeks the reinstatement of all five of the threatened BBC orchestras.

The BBC said yesterday that because of the strike, it had been forced to cancel four programmes on Radio 3, including a broadcast of Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra* from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Customs investigators have uncovered an operation run by crime syndicates in South America, with backing from the Middle East, it was stated.

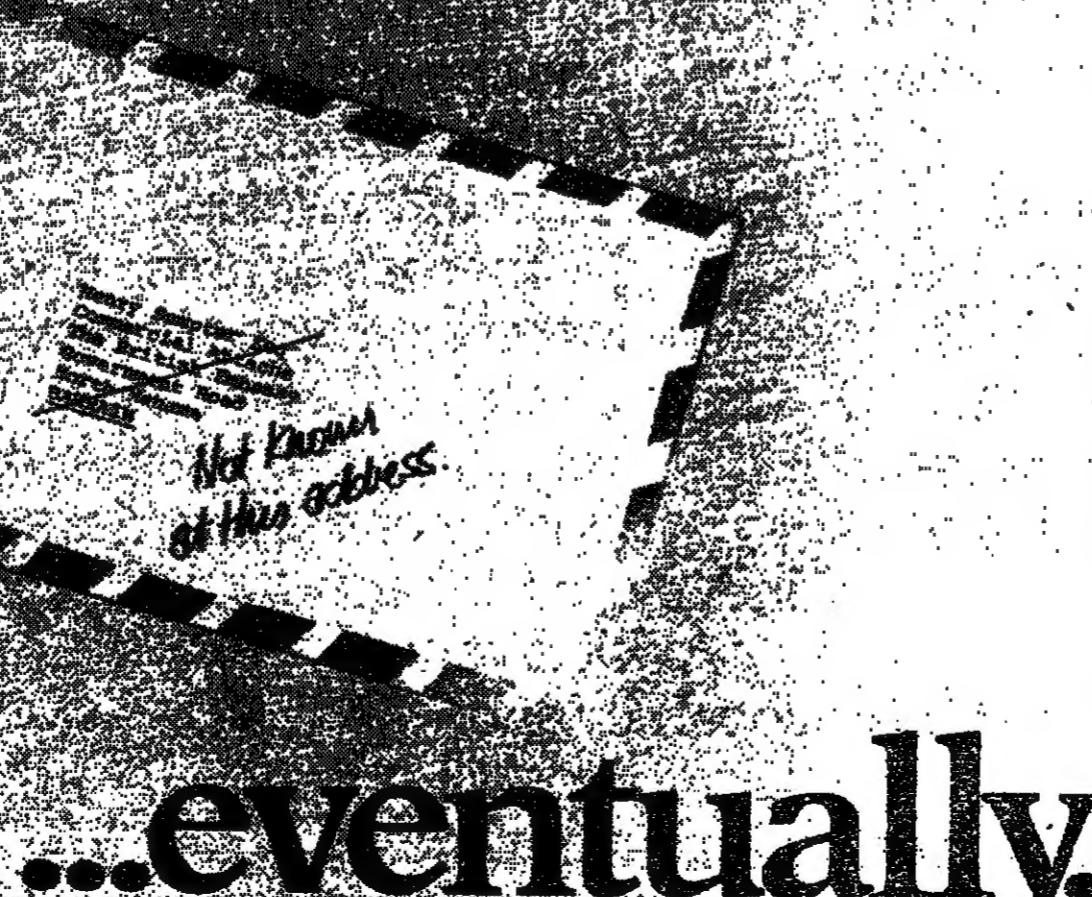
Yesterday at Reading Crown Court, Hani Taan, aged 42, a businessman, was jailed for 12 years by Judge Blomefield after being found guilty of organizing the drug run into Heathrow airport, London.

Midway through the trial Isaac Saba, aged 49, an Arab merchant, and Salem Abu-Romi, aged 38, a tailor who was born in Jordan, changed their pleas to guilty and admitted acting as couriers. They were both jailed for six years.

The court was told how a routine customs search revealed 16.34 kilos of cocaine worth £21m hidden in false bottoms of four suitcases carried by Mr Saba and Mr Abu-Romi.

A week later they noticed Mr Taan on the same route from Bolivia to Brazil and on to Britain and Damascus, in Syria.

The cheque stub found in Mr Taan's pocket was said to have shown an amount exactly equal to the cost of two tickets used by the other two men.

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The end of years of wrangling and fund-raising**Manchester pride restored as date is set for reopening of Palace Theatre**

From John Charron

Manchester

The Palace Theatre, Manchester, will reopen on March 13 next year, with a six-week season of a new version of *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

This announcement, made in the scaffold-littered auditorium yesterday, was of considerable significance not only to lovers of live lyric theatre but to civic-pride Mancunians who are laying great store on the theatre's reopening after many years of wrangling and the seeking of finance.

The statement was made by Mr Robert Scott, the administrator of the Palace Theatre Trust, after Sir John Tooley, General Administrator of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, ceremonially pried aside a brick in the back wall of the original building to begin extension work. That will provide a clear performance area of 5,100 sq ft, the largest

stage in the country apart from that of the Royal Opera House.

Sir John was assisted by Miss Siobhan McArthy, who is playing Mary Magdalene in the current London production and who will play the same role in Manchester.

The production will be followed by a month-long visit from the full Royal Opera Company of three hundred, including leading international singers under the musical director Sir Colin Davies.

The raising of enough money — about £3m — represented the culmination of nearly three years of efforts by individuals with the support of the City of Manchester, Greater Manchester and the Arts Council.

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ME NEWS

towards modern language disliked by most 'C of E' members, survey says

Church leaders and congregations split on form of service

By Longley
Affairs Correspondent
us split between the
of the Church of
and its ordinary
members is dis-
a Gallup survey pub-
one in two of the
Sunday congregations
is dissatisfied with
the service in which
is expected to take
would prefer the
form devised and sponsored
by professor David Martin
conducted by Gallup
that the trend
modern language ser-
not carried popular
per cent of the popu-
England who describe
as "C of E" are

overwhelmingly against it, and
the 8 per cent of those who go
to church are about evenly
divided. Professor Martin
maintains that proves the case
for retaining the hallowed
seventeenth-century Book of
Common Prayer as the normal
form of Anglican worship, and
resisting the new official
versions which are about to be
published in book form.

He is a leading campaigner
on behalf of the Book of
Common Prayer, and was
behind the petition of literary
cognoscenti published last
autumn, which complained that
the eclipse of such a masterpiece
of English language would
be a permanent loss to the
English cultural heritage.

The Church of England is
about to have a new prayer
book, with every part of its
formal worship rewritten in

modern ecumenical prose. Most
of the new services have been
in use in approximately the
same form for a decade or
more.

But the powerful conservative
lobby on behalf of the Book of
Common Prayer sees the pub-
lication of a bound volume of
the new services as the greatest
threat yet. Until now the new
services have had only an ex-
perimental status, and the old
services have had only an ex-
perimental status.

In spite of that, and because
of the "with-it" fervour of
"trendy" clergymen, as the
Prayer Book Society sees it,
the new has almost wholly
taken over from the old.

That is clearly contrary to
the wishes of substantial
sections of the church-going popu-
lation, and it appears that
young people and working-class
people—two groups for whom
it is said the new versions were

especially tailored—are no hap-
pier than the rest.

Perhaps most telling of all the
statistics produced by the
Gallup survey is one that shows
that only 7 per cent of regular
church-goers describe them-
selves as "very happy" with
the new services; and only 3
per cent of those between the
ages of 16 and 24.

Those "more than regular"
in their religious observance,
who attend church once a week
were divided equally, with 18
per cent very happy, 18 per
cent very unhappy, and the rest
in between.

Professor Martin said at a
press conference yesterday that
he hoped the survey would help
to persuade the clergy how
little support there was for the
new services, and that the
wishes of congregations would
therefore be taken more fully

Leading article, page 17



MP presents Bill urging sanctions on Soviet Union

By Ian Bradley

A Conservative MP yesterday
presented a Bill to the House
of Commons to enable the Gov-
ernment to impose economic
sanctions against the Soviet
Union.

Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for
Staffordshire South West, said
he had based his Soviet
Union (Temporary Powers)
Bill on the Act recently passed
imposing economic sanctions on

"It seems absurd that we
should be prepared to impose
sanctions against Iran and not
contemplate a similar measure
against the Soviet Union," he
said.

If Parliament passed the
measure, it would then be
right to consider preventing
British people travelling to the
Soviet Union. "We would then
not have the ghastly and humili-
ating spectacle of British
athletes being the guests of the
butchers of Kabul," he said.

The Government's regret at
the attitude of the British
Olympic Association towards
the Moscow Games was referred
yesterday by Mr Hector
Monro, minister with responsi-
bility for sport. Speaking to
the sport and leisure committee
of the Association of District
Councils in London, he said:
"The association can be in no
doubt that we are not in favour
of a British team competing in
the Soviet Union against a back-
ground of brutal subjugation
and harsh aggression in Af-
ghanistan by Russian troops."

Partners get ring ut-price deals

By Clayton
e Correspondent
ik Marketing Board
a warning to farmers
aking direct deals
ars who want to sell
ilk.

overnment is trying to
retail sales of raw
farmers while super-
marts want to start
chases from them of
ilk. Some farmers
ilk trade are con-
witching to pastur-
s and have been
by grocers who
ake direct contracts.

rd is a compulsory
s with powers to buy
ilk and milk from
000 dairy farms in
d Wales. It has told
they must not sell
without selling their
he board first and
ng it back at the
standard wholesale

uld raise the price at
farmers could afford
supermarket chains,
ay sound a bit

the board said in its

But the whole indus-
try committed to a
setting system where
is the exclusive first-
baser from all produc-
ers those selling to
consumers."

are worried that
of cut-price milk
supermarkets will
the survival of the
delivery system. Sales
ilk have fallen in
ce because of a rapid
of price rises.

Russia: New Zealand

for further butter

the Soviet Union. Mr

lehrtein, chairman of

New Zealand Dairy Board,
day.

at the opening of an

er and cheese pack-

at Swindon: "We

to look at the Soviet

we are squeezed out

the United Kingdom. I know

we've been discussions, i

amount we have sold

this year is in line

we have sold pre-

an is owned by a

of his board. It was

y the Duke of Kent

and

the Duke of Kent

<p

HOME NEWS

New pay and conditions body urged for teachers

By Diane Geddes

Education Correspondent

A single negotiating body for teachers' pay and conditions of service is strongly recommended in a report by officials of the Department of Education and Sciences and of the local authority associations. The report is expected to be sent to education ministers within the next fortnight.

Local authorities are unhappy with the present arrangements which keep negotiations on teachers' pay separate from negotiations on other conditions of service.

The recent attempt by local authorities to tie agreement on a new definition of a teacher's working day with the pay award recommended by the Clegg commission failed, causing much bitterness.

The report comments: "Quite apart from the obvious fact that employers need to know what they are paying for, developments since the Houghton report, and particularly in relation to the Clegg report, have shown how present arrangements allow the teachers to receive large pay rises without having to concede the definition, let alone the roughening of their conditions of service."

Councils also object strongly to the provision in the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965 which, in the event of a stalemate, allows either side to go to arbitration on pay, and makes arbitration awards binding subject only to a contrary resolution by both Houses of Parliament in the national economic interest."

That provision often works to the disadvantage of the employees, local authorities believe. They feel that the nation has adopted an increasingly intransigent attitude in the Burnham Committee, the statutory negotiating body on teachers' and lecturers' pay.

Councils want the outright repeal of the Remuneration of Teachers Act and the negotiation of teachers' pay in a non-statutory national body which would also be responsible for all other aspects of conditions of service. There would be negotiated provisions for arbitration.

That is one of the options put forward in the report for consideration by ministers and local authority leaders. The other main option proposed in the report would involve the amendment of the Remuneration of Teachers Act to combine conditions and pay under a single statutory framework.

Both options leave open the delicate issue of ministry participation. At present, the Department of Education and Science is represented on the Burnham Committee and has the power to veto the total cost of a pay increase submitted by local authorities. But the department has no say in negotiations on conditions of service.



Arthur Askey (second right), who was 80 last Friday, receiving a belated birthday cake from fellow entertainers (left to right): Ray Alan, Dickie Henderson and June Whitfield at Broadcasting House.

Juvenile crime rise disturbs police chief

By John Witherow

Crime in British cities would soon be as bad as in the United States unless rising juvenile delinquency was stopped, Mr Ian Oliver, Chief Constable of Central Scotland Police, said yesterday.

He told a meeting in Birmingham on the prevention of juvenile crime: "The writing is very clearly on the wall. Sooner or later, unless we take action, inner cities will be every bit as bad as New York or Chicago."

Mr Oliver, who worked for 16 years in London, said: "Juvenile crime is very much on the up and up." More than half the crimes in Britain were committed by people aged under 21, with many of them younger than 17, he said.

The riots in Bristol and Lewisham, London, he said, were "bound to come to pass elsewhere unless we invest a great deal of time and money to make sure they do not happen again."

Mr Oliver, however, was pessimistic about stemming the rising juvenile crime rate. "The social services cannot begin to cope with juvenile offenders. I am not sure there is an alternative. I am not sure we have the resources available."

"We are going downhill rather than up and it needs a conscious effort on the part of society to make sure we do not go the same way as America."

Mr Oliver also condemned a minority of state school teachers for spreading "seeds of disaster" and the Communist Party in particular for disseminating its views by planting teachers in schools.

He attacked teachers who taught their pupils that "all coppers are bastards" and who gave left-wing literature to impressionable young people.

Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and the Union of Women Teachers, which organized the seminar, proposed an outward bound type of schools for young children who looked as though they might become offenders.

He suggested that those establishments could take potentially troublesome children for between three and six months before they entered secondary schools to allow them to win some self-respect and achieve a measure of success.

Most of these children are failures at school and school can become positively harmful for them. We must find an alternative if an 11-year-old is forced into secondary education with the wrong attitude."

Rigorous outdoor establishments could also pose challenges for the children to enable them to channel their selfish energy into self-respect, he said.

The scheme, which might cost £750,000 on an experimental basis for a few years, could be financed by private industry and aided by local authorities.

"Special measures must be taken in the worst-affected schools to avert complete collapse," he said. "Unless we find some sort of answer, the anti-social disruptives will undoubtedly turn to serious crime and vent their frustrations on society."

'Bargain struck over Mr X letters'

A college lecturer, aged 53, and a woman, pupil 28 years his junior, "sued" a burglar over the return of 150 letters, a jury at Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday. She agreed to return the passionate love-letter he had written if he paid her £10,000.

Mrs Jeanne Ellert, aged 36, said: "I regarded it as one would regard winning the football pools; it would be nice if it happened but I never could believe it."

Mrs Ellert, described by the Crown as a cold-blooded blackmailer, agreed that she later dropped the amount by £2,000, but denied threatening to show the letters to the man's family if he failed to pay.

Mrs Ellert, of West Field

Close, Croydon, Lancashire, told the jury that the burglar she snatched with Mr X contained three options: She would be left £10,000 in his will on condition she left her husband and lived in a flat; she would be given the royalties from one of his books; again she left her husband; or she would be given £10,000 to return his letters.

She said: "I came down to one of the options, the most attractive was to receive £10,000 and to hand over the letters."

Mrs Ellert has pleaded not guilty to demanding £8,000 with menaces from Mr X on December 7, 1978.

Mr X, an author and retired policeman, was given recording equipment by the police in an

The trial continues today.

Two water areas will test domestic meter scheme

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The Severn-Trent and Anglian water authorities are to introduce water meters for domestic consumers as an experiment.

Two pilot areas, yet to be named, are to be selected within the Severn-Trent region, is the largest in England. People in those areas will be offered meters and, depending on their response, the scheme may be extended to all the authority's customers as early as April 1982.

The four million Anglian customers will be required to pay an installation charge of £70 and an annual rental of £25. Water will cost them £1.06 for 1,000 gallons.

Both authorities say that the schemes are aimed primarily at those who believe they are

paying more than their fair share under the present system, whereby charges are directly related to water use. But an Anglian official emphasized yesterday that only households with exceptionally low water consumption could expect to be spared.

The Government is conscious of public indignation at the steep increases in water rates in the past few years. At the same time it is anxious to curb the steady rise in domestic consumption, and to make people more conscious of the need to conserve supplies.

However, it is sceptical about the practicability of introducing compulsory metering. The cost would, it is said, be about £150m and, presumably, if meters were made compulsory, people would have to pay for their installations.

Both authorities say that the schemes are aimed primarily at those who believe they are

Foreign housing should be studied, Duke says

By Our Planning Reporter

Britain might usefully examine the experience of other countries in seeking solutions to its housing difficulties, the Duke of Edinburgh said yesterday.

The Duke, who was addressing the annual conference of the Institute of Housing in Harrogate, said that high divorce and suicide rates, crime, vandalism, alcoholism and drug abuse were symptoms of an unhappy community, as likely to be found in new estates as in derelict areas. We there com-

mon denominators in unsatisfactory housing developments in Britain and abroad, he said.

Mr Anthony Collinson, the institute's president, said that a main cause of Britain's trouble was a low-rent philosophy.

As long ago as 1970, people in France were devoting 12 per cent of their household income to housing, and in Germany the figure was 16 per cent.

"Yet only last year it was stated in the Commons that the percentage of household income applied to rents by local authorities was as low as 7½ per cent."

Humanists win campaign for charitable status

By Jacob Ecclestone

The decision means that the society will not have to pay corporation tax, estimated at £6,000 this year, and that rates on the Conway Hall will be reduced from £10,000 a year to £5,000. Mr Cadogan estimated the costs at £23,000.

Mr Nicolas Walter, editor of *The New Humanist*, said: "We naturally welcome the restoration to the Society of the Conway Hall of the charitable status it was deprived of 14 years ago, and we particularly welcome the decision that it is not a religious but an educational and generally beneficial charity; but we should like to see the law changed so that all humanist organizations could have the same legal status as all religious organizations."

The application for charitable status had been regarded by some as an opportunity for a judicial interpretation which could widen the traditional view of what is religion. In the event, Mr Justice Dillon was concerned that "religions are concerned with man's relations with God and ethics are concerned with man's relations with man".

He went on: "The two are not the same and are not made the same by a sincere inquiry into the question of what is God. If reason leads people not to accept Christianity but they do believe in qualities like truth, beauty and love, their beliefs may be to them the equivalent of religion, but are not religions."

Body found in pond

Police yesterday recovered the body of Mr Alan Greenfield, aged 29, of Woodseats, Sheffield, from a fishing pond in the city.

Court allows the lockout weapon

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

Strong opposition to the rail-only Channel tunnel proposed by British and French railways was voiced by a delegation of local politicians from northern France on a visit to London yesterday.

M Guy Lengagne, regional councillor for the Nord-Pas de Calais and Mayor of Boulogne

Rail-only Channel tunnel is opposed

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

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M Guy Lengagne, regional councillor for the Nord-Pas de Calais and Mayor of Boulogne

said that they fear that high

World View

by Arrigo

EEC must choose one of two paths

If one considers that just a few weeks ago the European Community was quite near total collapse, much more so than Mrs Thatcher and many others ever realized, the first feeling about the Venice European Council must be one of huge relief, just at the sight of the nine leaders meeting in friendship. It is to be expected that they will feel the relief as strongly as anybody else, or

all the others. The fact there can be no common foreign policy (present leaders have not quite yet) unless behind it there is a strong common interest, just at the sight of the nine leaders meeting in friendship. It is to be expected that they will feel the relief as strongly as anybody else, or

as well. The Community has many faults, but the world outside looks so fierce and threatening that the very thought that even our common European shelter, however imperfect, might have been destroyed, makes one feel happy and grateful for what we have got.

The recent near escape from disaster should make the nine leaders feel good and nice to one another. That would be helpful when they discuss who the next president of the Community will be. Upon whom will the choice fall?

Another term for a real statesman like Mr Roy Jenkins is a handsome recognition for what even a very small country can do for Europe, by asking Mr Gaston Thorn to take over.

Among plans being discussed by the seven is a new set of energy

increasing coal costs, a new pattern for re-sharpening oil production, now running at \$120,000 a year. It is to divert a substantial

age of that surplus to countries, in order to develop new energy.

The West would have

substantial fines, as well as

new orders from the World for its idle capacity.

The Middle European Council is to produce some "language changes" more explicit than ever about Palestinian rights.

The European Council, in a word of advice, would be to be daring and to choose a daring and

ambitious plan (any political choice: Visconti Davos, but there are others) who understand that the British crisis can and must be transformed into the starting point for an attempt to set up a better and stronger Community.

There are two paths ahead of us we can choose from. We can have more of the same, that is to say a limited and unbalanced Community, made up of a common market plus a costly agricultural policy, which will produce unending financial imbalances (without Mrs Thatcher's bitter fight, Britain would have paid into Europe in just three years, the incredible sum of \$9,000m (£3,900m) and for what?).

The imbalances can of course be corrected, so that the Community survives as an uneasy "collage" of ever more different nations.

Or, one can invent a new Community, whose aim will be to create

through a whole set of common development policies, a converging, unified Europe.

There are many reasons to choose the second path, but one is perhaps more important than

the first: the European Council is to

negotiate a new Community.

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 11

Police have begun a hopeless task of trying to find out how much property was stolen in a raid last night on the Paris suburb of Billancourt.

The raid was carried out by the police manager and his hostage and then fled gun in hand to open a strongroom containing private storage boxes.

Because the boxes open them, the gang got to smash open 570 strongboxes before Nevertheless the haul was worth tens of millions of francs.

It is a common practice for people to use the six to keep jewelry which for years is not declared on the bank or to insure therefore more than police will not be able to even after interviews with keyholders of the open

year should include a Channel link the rest

Although the government's policy here primarily to British Rail, they secret of the pre-ferry tunnel that is owned by Britain in 1974.

Hard-line reaction to French power strike

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, June 11

For the fifth time in two months, French electricity workers go on strike tomorrow with the usual power cuts and disruption to public transport and train services. These five days of strike add up to the loss of two and a half days of production, according to Government sources.

The pretext for the repeated stoppages, which also affect postal delivery, have decided to put their foot down. M François Ceyrac, president of the French Employers' Federation, sent a statement to the trades unions organizations cancelling the round of negotiations which were due to have taken place today on shortening the working week.

"It is impossible," M Ceyrac said in his message, "to negotiate with the necessary objectivity and the serenity at a time when once again, public services essential to the life of firms are deliberately interrupted."

Since April 23, the statement added, firms have been plagued by recurring strikes.

"This situation is intolerable for the sound operation of firms which, like Frenchmen, are created as hostages in conflicts which are foreign to them."

The pretext for the repeated strikes is the tabling by the Government of an amendment to a Bill adopted last month on the control and protection of nuclear substances. This makes workers in nuclear power plants liable to instant dismissal without notice or compensation if, by any action, they endanger the security of the plant, the safety of its personnel, or the protection of fissile materials used in them.

The Ministry of Industry insists that the threat of dismissal against nuclear power workers only involves deliberate violations of safety regulations, and not accidental ones.

It will not budge an inch on its amendment and is convinced it has the support of public opinion which is, in any case, fed up with the interruption of public services.

The unions are aware of this danger. The moderate Force Ouvrière has called for a strike without power cuts, "because the public must not be made to suffer

OVERSEAS

Carnage in riot-torn state 'unparalleled in independent India'

Delhi, June 11.—Troops today swarmed through the riot-torn Indian state of Tripura, where hundreds of people have died in a civil war between tribesmen and immigrants from Bangladesh.

Six days of fighting with weapons ranging from bows and arrows to machine guns have left at least 300 dead and 50,000 homeless, according to official figures. But Indian journalists in the north-eastern state, from which foreigners are banned, said the toll was much higher.

Government envoys from Delhi arrived in the Tripura capital of Agartala, which has borne the brunt of the bloodletting. The scale of the violence has shocked Mrs Indira Gandhi's cabinet, which is struggling to curb a wave of anti-immigrant violence that has swept north-east India.

The carnage around Agartala has been the worst since unrest against immigrants exploded last September in neighbouring Assam, where students are demanding the expulsion of immigrants who have come in from Bangladesh and Nepal since 1951.

Hundreds of extra troops and para-military police have been rushed to Tripura and security forces have been told to shoot troublemakers on sight.

Tripura's plunge into chaos began at the weekend, when tribal militants launched a boycott of treasury in protest against immigrants who now outnumber the local population by three to one. Hundreds of houses in Agartala, its suburbs and surrounding areas were burned as rival groups fought in clashes which quickly ensued.

"Tripura . . . witnessed a naked dance of death, devastation and destruction unparalleled in history of independent India," the *Indian Express* reported.

Libyan shot dead at Milan station

By Our Foreign Staff

A Libyan was shot dead at Milan station yesterday and another shot and injured in Rome.

In London, 40 masked demonstrators rallied outside the Libyan People's Office, the former embassy, to protest against Colone Gaddafi's regime and his renewed threats to liquidate opponents. His deadline for diplomats to return home expired yesterday.

Informants in Calcutta said intelligence reports indicated that gun-running from Bangladesh to Tripura had reached serious proportions. They claimed that modern weapons, including machine guns and automatic rifles had been used in the fighting.

The *Hinduist Times*, quoting reliable sources, said small arms had been smuggled into Tripura from abroad through the Bangladeshi port of Chittagong.

A government team led by Mr Zail Singh, the Home Minister, reached Agartala today and later flew over the worst trouble spots. Mr Singh said in Parliament yesterday that the Government was ready to crack down on leaders of the unrest in the region.

He added that it was also time "to chop off" what he called "the foreign hand" helping to foment it.

Cost of office: Mr Charan Singh, the former Prime Minister of India, owes the Government £76,000 for the private use of Indian Air Force aircraft today. He was in office last year.

His predecessor, Mr Morarji Desai, owes £130,000 for similar travel in November, 1978, according to Defence Ministry calculations. Mrs Indira Gandhi paid a bill of almost £87,000 last month for the use of Air Force aircraft during the 1977 general elections, when she was defeated by Mr Desai.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 17

Keeping equilibrium in Zimbabwe between white reconciliation and black expectations

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, June 11

As Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, approaches the end of his second month in office he resembles a tightrope walker who is having to struggle a little to retain his balance.

That he has maintained his—and Zimbabwe's—equilibrium so far is a remarkable achievement considering the tensions that inevitably existed at the end of a civil war and the conflicting pressures he is now having to contend with.

But in the coming months the statesmanlike qualities that he has displayed so far will be stretched to the full if he is to avoid slipping off his tightrope.

His main preoccupation during the past two months has been the need to balance white reconciliation and black expectations. He has gone out of his way to allay white fears about their future under a Zanu (PF)-led government, not just because he recognises the need to retain white skills (at least for a while longer), but also because he is acutely conscious of the fact that whites continue to control two of the main levers of power, the Army and the economy.

Until he feels his administration is firmly established he is likely to continue to avoid taking any actions which might offend the white military establishment or the business community.

In particular they are much closer to the grassroots of the

party than is Mr Mugabe, who has a tendency to remain somewhat aloof and who spends most of his time working in his office rather than mixing with the people.

"Sooner or later the Prime Minister is going to have to come off his tightrope and show himself more determined to promote the interests of the people who voted him into office," remarked a Zimbabwean political commentator.

"Although I think he can still keep the radicals at bay for a while yet, he must realize that in the end he must satisfy his own supporters, and they are blacks, not whites."

The budget which Mr Nkala is due to present next month may be the first sign that things are starting to change. It is expected to contain big tax increases as a first step towards a major redistribution of wealth from the pockets of the rich (predominantly white) minority to the impoverished majority.

Such a change, coinciding with the Government's present plans for Africanising the civil service, is likely to accelerate white emigration, which has been rising steadily since the February elections.

Certainly it will have more direct impact on white living standards than the peripheral issues which now seem to pre-occupy them most, such as the cancellation of the British Lions rugby visit, the tone of the political commentaries on the state broadcasting system, or

the changes in public holidays. Other issues which could tip Mr Mugabe off balance in the months ahead include the lack of progress in integrating the Zanla and Zippa guerrillas with regular units and the gap that is developing between Zanu (PF) and its former partner in the Patriotic Front Alliance, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu party.

The integration of the armed forces is not going well, which is why Mr Mugabe has asked Britain to expand its military training programme. There are three separate and potentially hostile armies inside the country and fighting between them remains a possibility.

Until they can be reformed into one national army, which he wants to achieve by the end of the year, Mr Mugabe will have to tread warily to avoid taking any steps that might provoke one or more of them into black workers.

A start has been made on the integration process. Mr Nkomo, who holds the relatively important Home Affairs portfolio, recognises that the presence of 12,000 well-armed Zippa troops in the country is one of the few trump cards left in his hand and he is not going to throw it away.

He has so far resisted attempts to reduce the size of his army unless there is a corresponding reduction of the Zanla force.

Rivalries between supporters of the two parties have steadily deteriorated. Zanu (PF) sup-

ports have accused Nkomo's party of being responsible for the recent strikes, which have been the stoppage at Wank Ndebele coal miners for longer than strike parts of the country.

Mr Nkomo still wants to accept his general election.

It would be hard to fail to perform as a minister seems to believe he did in the last election show support was restricted to Ndebele, who comprised 90 per cent of the electorate.

Despite the conflict on him, Mr Nkomo nevertheless notched up a series of achievements first two months.

For example, he has ap-

proved a minimum wage increase of 13.4m a month.

The Zanu (PF)-Zippa tensions are to some extent related to the failure of the integration process. Mr Nkomo, who holds the relatively important Home Affairs portfolio, recognises that the presence of 12,000 well-armed Zippa troops in the country is one of the few trump cards left in his hand and he is not going to throw it away.

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The tobacco industry, facing the situation of all, could affect the agricultural sector.

It is the biggest single factor in the country's total world trade. It is also the biggest earner of foreign exchange. Furthermore, farmers produce over 90 per cent of the commercial crop and 17 per cent of the beef. If they are forced to go out it would have consequences for the economy.

The situation for wheat production is similar. Before UDI in 1965 the country was producing 5 per cent of its wheat requirements, but by 1978 output had risen to 207,000 tonnes—27,000 tonnes more than national consumption. This year, however, output will be in the region of only 130,000 tonnes and the importation of wheat is being avoided only by using stocks left over from previous seasons.

"We will probably be importing wheat next year unless there is a substantial increase in production", Mr Tindle said.

According to a spokesman for the Zimbabwe Tobacco Corporation, Mr Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture and himself past president of the CUF, is sympathetic to the farmers' demands for higher prices. But this immediately poses a political problem for the new Government, which is anxious to avoid having to increase food prices so soon after coming into office, and is already being criticised for paying too much attention to whites and not enough to blacks.

Mr Norman has hinted that beef rationing may soon have to be introduced if Zimbabwe is to maintain its present export levels of beef, a valuable source of foreign exchange. Beef production has fallen partly because of the war but also because of artificially low prices. It is estimated that up to one million cattle owned by African farmers in the tribal areas have been lost as a result of stock theft or disease. Losses

to white farmers have been much lower but are still put at more than 170,000 head of cattle.

Although beef prices were raised last year, they are still

below producer prices that are not only having 252,000 (13.4m) a sides, but there are for farmers to increase their herds.

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Washington divided on Clark prosecution

From David Cross
Washington, June 11

Mr Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney-General, has reacted angrily to President Carter's suggestion that he should be prosecuted for going to Iran last week in defiance of a ban on travel to that country.

Mr Clark told reporters

today that he wanted to rush into court four years too early. "I feel sad that Carter may want to prosecute", he said. "The President doesn't understand the rule of law. He is trying to politicise it."

Mr Clark was responding to comments made by the President to reporters who were returning to Washington from the West Coast last night. "My inclination is, within the bounds of the law, to go ahead and prosecute both Clark and the others who went against my directive," the President said.

Mr Carter added that a final decision would be taken by Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the Attorney-General. "I think the most likely move would be civil (rather than criminal) penalties" because we need to let the American people know, and the rest

of the world know, that the order will be enforced to deter further violation of it in the future."

Mr Carter's comments came as something of a surprise since Mr Edmund Muskie, his Secretary of State, had indicated at the weekend that the Administration would probably treat Mr Clark leniently.

The difference of opinion reflects two schools of thought in the Administration. One, which is supported by Mr Carter and conservative members of Congress, believes that the Administration must dissociate itself clearly from Mr Clark's attendance at an anti-American conference in Iran last week.

Another group, however, is not certain that the travel ban is legally watertight.

No sanctions police: A Foreign Office minister yesterday ruled out the need for an international inspectorate to police the West's sanctions policy against Iran. Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State, told the Commons select committee on foreign affairs that the technical committee set up under the EEC was considered sufficient to monitor the effect of the trade embargo

Mr Jimmy Stevens, the rebel leader meets Inspector-General Jacques Robert, the French Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides.

Israel is accused of obstruction

From Our Correspondent
Carlo, June 11

Egypt today accused Israel of deliberately obstructing the Middle East peace process by continuing its policy of building settlements in occupied Arab territories and called on the United States to find means of eliminating the obstacles clogging the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

A sharply worded statement issued by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, said remarks made by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, that Israel would build 10 more settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were "a blatant contradiction" of the text and spirit of the Camp David accords.

Mr Begin's remarks during a television interview with the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) on Monday coincided with Egypt's acceptance of an American proposal to send its chief negotiator to Washington.

Mr Begin's statements were seen by observers in Cairo as an unnecessary embarrassment to the Egyptian and American Governments.

Israel vigilantes formed to protect moderates

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 11

The recent polarisation of Israeli society increased further with the announcement today of the formation of left-wing vigilante groups designed to protect the premises of moderate political groupings from attack by right-wing Jewish extremists.

At a press conference, Mr Avner and Mr Meir Pa'li, the two Knesset members of the left-wing Sheli Party, called for volunteers aged between 18 and 35 to join the new groups. They said that the vigilantes would be trained in unarmed combat and organized in patrols of about 10 people.

The two politicians are hoping to find their recruits among supporters of Peace Now, a group which has recently shown itself capable of mustering upwards of 50,000 Israelis to demonstrate against the policies of Menachem Begin's coalition government.

Mr Avner is widely known in Israel as a persistent critic of alleged anti-Arab tendencies inside the armed forces. Last

month he read a controversial statement to the Knesset detailing claims which he said had been submitted to him by individual Israeli soldiers about their orders to kill Arab Arabs living in the occupied West Bank.

The formation of the new vigilante groups follows an attack on the Sheli Party's headquarters in Tel Aviv earlier this month by a new right-wing Jewish terrorist group calling itself "Terror Against Terror".

Earlier the same underground group claimed responsibility for the bombings which maimed two militant Palestinian mayors and injured seven Arabs in the holy city of Hebron.

After raising the party's profile and painting the slogan "Terror in Hebrew" on the walls, the Jewish terrorists threatened the lives of both Mr Avner and Mr Pa'li in telephone calls. Since the attacks on the mayors, a number of prominent left-wing Jews have also been threatened, including Mr Yossi Sarid, a Labour member of the Knesset, and Mrs Felicia Langer, a communist lawyer.

Moscow 'traps Hanoi in Sino-Soviet conflict'

From David Warrs
Singapore, June 11

Mr Sinnathay Rajaratnam, for long the "hawk" among South-East Asian foreign ministers on Vietnam, seems to have mellowed in the 11 days since he left the foreign minister's office.

Now Second Deputy Prime Minister with responsibility for foreign affairs in the Singapore Cabinet, he sounded almost sorry for his old Vietnamese adversaries in a speech prepared for delivery to foreign correspondents in Bangkok tonight.

Characterising himself not so much as a hawk but as "a gentle old owl, in hawk's feathers", he explained why he felt that the Vietnamese had, almost unwillingly, got themselves trapped in an unwinnable proxy war in Kampuchea which could only benefit their Soviet paymasters.

Hanoi's "misadventure" in Kampuchea was not the result of well-planned, controlled

This illusion of military superiority was being dispelled in Kampuchea, he said, where a not very impressive guerrilla force had the Vietnamese floundering after an illusory victory. It was already beginning to dawn on the Vietnamese that they had been drawn into a much bigger war—the

Guest Column

Why must my son have to suffer this extra handicap?

Over the past five years or so I have been engaged in sporadic attempts to ensure that my son, now approaching 10, should receive a good education. My son is severely physically handicapped but mentally sound; not a genius, not a dunce. He taught himself to read at five. Education seems a good idea for everyone, and in his case there is a stronger reason for making sure he gets the best, since his intellect is his one resource, and if he is to earn his living and not become institutionalized or dependent on charity, the development of his mental powers is of the first importance. He cannot, after all, become a labourer or work in a shop or factory...

When he was four, the educational psychologists at Great Ormond Street Hospital in London tested him, found his IQ to be slightly above average and recommended that he should go to a normal school. Two primary school heads expressed an initial willingness to take him as a pupil, but the Inner London Education Authority refused absolutely and insisted that he go to a special school, where he has been ever since.

The advantages of the special school were pointed out to me: small classes, physiotherapists on the spot, a bus to carry him to and fro. Reluctantly I gave in. Life was difficult, I was a single working mother, how could I fight the ILEA? Things must change soon, what about the Warnock committee, etc?

When my son started at his special school I was assured that its educational standards were the same as those at an ordinary school. This however is not so. The school day is shorter and the headmistress has now explained to me that no child takes anything higher than CSE, and that at the age of 16. Children who might aspire to O or A levels go on to colleges of higher education to do so. No science is taught, and the children instead of moving up each year, remain in the same class for several years because there is not a large enough staff.

Since the handicaps of the children range from severe cerebral palsy to haemophilia, brittle bones, cystic fibrosis, etc, it is obviously difficult to keep up a normal programme of education, and the emphasis is clearly on making the children happy now rather than worrying about their future prospects. I must add that the atmosphere in the school is extremely happy and that my son and I feel con-

Claire Tomalin, Literary Editor of "The Sunday Times", contributes this week's column.



siderable personal affection for his teachers. But that is not the point.

Recently I was summoned by an ILEA educational psychologist and told that my son's IQ is now below average, and that I must expect it to drop further as he continues through the ILEA system. He told me solemnly that it had been artificially high before because my son came from an "advantaged" home. The advantage of my son's home is that he has an educated mother and sisters. There is also

a disadvantage in that his father is dead and he has an overworked mother.

But the biggest disadvantage of his life, apart from his handicap, is that he has become socially isolated by his special school, as I have frequently pointed out to the ILEA. Whereas he had friends when he went to a local private nursery school, he now has almost none. When I asked where his IQ failure lay I was told it was not in reading or maths but in (if I understand aright) "social" knowledge. I expressed myself not surprised on hearing this, since it is after all the ILEA's policy to isolate handicapped children from their peers and from normal social experience.

I should like my son to be educated properly by the State. Or, if I could buy him a proper education, I would do so. During the last few years I have in fact approached several private schools in London to see if they would take my son. All but one refused without seeing him, because he is in a wheelchair; one headmaster said he thought it unreasonable to expect normal children to accept handicapped ones. (Our American friends tell me that during the years of polio, children in wheelchairs were commonly educated in American schools; perhaps that is why America is so far ahead in its treatment of the handicapped now?) One experimental school did offer to consider him, but it would have involved so long a journey to London twice a day that I had to abandon the idea.

Well, I am grateful to the ILEA for this at least—they have not turned him down flat. And indeed, they have suggested that he might go on from his present school to one of their own boarding schools in the country—a boarding school run entirely for physically handicapped children.

But I do not want to send my son to boarding school, least of all to a boarding school where he is isolated among other handicapped children, still more isolated than he is already. If I can manage to give him a near-normal home life, is it really beyond the wit of the ILEA to give him a near-normal education?

This is a cry from my heart, but also from my brain. My duty as my son's one parent is surely to ensure that he receives a good education, one that does not lead to the steady lowering of his IQ—and who is to say whether his IQ at four was "artificially high" or whether it is now "artificially low"?

The ILEA's aim seems to be to reconcile me to the idea that my son's intelligence must be diminished by their policy, and that I would do best to stop expecting anything of him. If that is so, it is a bad policy and needs to be rethought. I cannot believe that the Warnock committee intended that we should arrive at such an attitude.

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Read me and try one

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

Ice cream evokes summer holidays. It brings back the bicycle bell call of the hokey-cokey man with his tricycle cart, and rushing down the garden path with grandpa's big mug to have it filled for the ice cream sodas which were invariably confectioned in tall sundae glasses.

First there were cones, and when one was old enough to be trusted with them, sliders or wafers, which had to be licked, round the edges and the wafers squeezed together to prolong the pleasure. Then there was Cornish ice cream so yellow and sweet and rich that the grown-ups said we would be sick but we never were.

Dainty ices eaten with small spoons in pavement cafes seemed the height of student sophistication. Later still came confirmation of the universal truth that there are a few puddings not improved by the right booze—lemon sorbet laced with a shot of iced vodka.

Elaborate iced puddings, crenellated, complicated and decorated to the teeth, were

fashionable among Victorian and Edwardian hostesses, and one can see why. However fussed over ice cream is always somehow lighthearted, universally popular, and demands little last-minute attention.

Junk food is no way to speak about home-made ice cream. While it can be sumptuously rich in cream, sugar and eggs, there are equally delicious recipes which have more regard for both, wine and purse.

There is no reason why home-made ices should be spoilt by gritty ice crystals. If the partially frozen ice is tipped into a bowl at half-freeze and beaten vigorously till smooth, the texture when it is frozen firm will be velvet. Fast freezing helps to eliminate the growth of big ice crystals, so always turn the freezer or ice compartment to its coldest setting at least an hour before putting in the ice cream container.

The following recipes can all be made successfully without special equipment, and all will freeze firm in the ice-making compartment of a refrigerator. Freezer owners will need to ripen rock-hard ices in the refrigerator before serving.

Fresh limes make a sharply refreshing sorbet. The recipe works equally well with lemons or two grapefruits substituted for the limes.

Lime Sorbet
Makes about 1 litre (1½ pints)

4 limes

1 orange

450 ml (½ pint) water

225g (8oz) granulated sugar

2 egg whites

2 tablespoons icing sugar

Cut the peel from the limes and orange using a very sharp knife or potato peeler and tak-

ing care not to include the bitter white pith. Put the peel in a pan with the water and sugar and heat slowly together until the sugar has dissolved completely. Raise the heat and boil the syrup for five minutes, then set it aside to cool.

Squeeze the juice from the fruit. Combine the syrup with the juice and strain the mixture. Pour it into a freezer tray, cover and freeze until the edges have set firm and the centre is still liquid or mushy.

Bear the egg whites until foamy, add the icing sugar and continue beating until the meringue holds a stiff peak.

Tip the partially frozen ice into a chilled bowl and beat it until smooth. Add the meringue and whisk lightly together. Return the mixture to the freezer and freeze until firm. (A second beating is occasionally necessary for ices frozen in the ice-making compartment of a small refrigerator.)

Not ice creams are particularly good, and this walnut ice, made with brown sugar and a dash of sherry, is no exception.

Walnut Ice cream
Makes about 1 litre (1½ pints)

3 egg yolks

300ml (½ pint) milk

300ml (½ pint) double cream

2 tablespoons iced water

85g (3oz) shelled walnuts, chopped

4 tablespoons sweet sherry

Bear together the egg yolks, sugar and salt until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Whisk in the milk and pour the mixture into a saucepan.

Cook the mixture on a low

heat, stirring constantly, until the custard is thick enough to coat the back of a wooden spoon. Set the custard aside and stir it occasionally while it cools. Chill it well.

Whip the cream with the iced water until it forms soft peaks.

Combine the chilled custard with the whipped cream, walnuts and sherry and whisk them lightly together. Pour into a freezer tray, cover and freeze until the edges have set firm and the centre is still liquid or mushy.

Tip the partially frozen ice into a chilled bowl and beat it until smooth. Return it to the freezer tray and freeze until firm.

A very easy ice which is so rich that it needs no stirring while it freezes is this chocolate ice cream made with condensed milk and double cream. Chips of candied orange peel or slivers of toasted almond are possible additions to the basic mixture.

Rich chocolate ice cream

Makes about 1 litre (1½ pints)

175 ml (6 fl oz) sweetened condensed milk

110 g (4 oz) dark chocolate

1 teaspoon vanilla extract or flavouring

350 ml (12 fl oz) double cream

3 tablespoons cold water

Tip the condensed milk into a small saucepan, break the chocolate into it and heat gently together until the chocolate has melted. Cool then chill the mixture.

Whip the cream with the vanilla and iced water until it holds a soft peak. Combine the whipped cream with the chocolate mixture and whisk them lightly together. Pour the mixture into a freezer tray, cover and freeze until firm.

Cook the mixture on a low

heat, stirring constantly, until the custard is thick enough to coat the back of a wooden spoon. Set the custard aside and stir it occasionally while it cools. Chill it well.

Whip the cream with the iced water until it forms soft peaks.

Combine the chilled custard with the whipped cream, walnuts and sherry and whisk them lightly together. Pour into a freezer tray, cover and freeze until firm.

A journey into fun and fantasy

in the land of the frozen

ice cream

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300ml (½ pint) double cream

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in the land of the frozen

ice cream

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THE ARTS

St Louis living the dream of an all-American Opera

me in Saint Louis, Louis
me at the Fair
ide song of the best screen
al Vincente Minelli ever
ted inevitably flickers
the mind on the
to that Missouri city,
remains of the World's
75 years ago, which
ed everything from primi-
Filipino tribes to Count
McCormack in the Irish
on, towards which Judy
d sang her way: a few
ngs, one of which is now
rt Museum, a lake and
largest bridge in the
. But Minelli's lyrics
ly got nowhere near the
st. The Louis of Saint
is pronounced nor
" but " Lewes ", as in
sbourne.

Glyndebourne is the tag
ably attached to the Saint
Opera Festival, which
in mid-course, a
midsummer American
l celebration surrounded
a few strips of cloth is
bed as in The Glynde-
bed of ***** usually
like as unfamiliar with
as those Minelli lyrics
were with Missouri. It
the Opera Theatre of
Louis encourages its par-
picnic on the lawn out-
theatre: a cold supper
united complete with an
green, how cosy little
man \$7.50, but a feast in
skirt with champagne
ican) set the consumer 30. And the theatres are
ll size.

after the differences
The Saint Louis house,
belongs to the university
ster Groves did ever a
I have a more encyclo-
name?—was a thrust
a sunken pit, so that
is played in the three-
round. All the perform-
are given in English and
ers practically without
on are home-grown
an. This summer's roster
one Puerto Rican and
and maiden, but the net is
o wider than that.

Mr Gaddes, who created
dive five years ago, is
ut the only Englishman
it, apart from Cohen
, who is directing *The*
Flute and The Turn of
the Head. Gaddes had a
Glyndebourne before
to the Santa Fe Opera
and John Crosby. When
in Saint Louis in 1975
had his orchestra but
else apart from the
Opera, known to all
way, which plays Your
Best Musical, or some
in one of the parks
summer. He started with
\$10,000,000, which has
to a figure a few
short of \$1m, and in
season could not even
to paper the house.
ter expenditure figures

Erie Mills (Nanetta) and Jerry Hadley (Fenton) in *Falstaff*.

improved slightly. Gaddes, though, has never veered from his aim to provide a platform for young native singers under conditions which are likely to develop their voices rather than strain them. The conductor of *Falstaff*, Bruce Ferden, took an eye-count of his cast and found out that they averaged 31 summers: the half: the figure for *The Magic Flute* would probably have been nearer 25 or 26. Probably three-quarters of the singers in Saint Louis at the moment are performing their roles on stage for the first time.

Richard Gaddes has two main aims. "The first is to provide opera for a city which was starved of that art for a long, long time. That had at least one built-in advantage: by starting from scratch there was at least a chance of persuading our audience from time to time to try the unknown. The other is to give performing experience to young American singers in a theatre which is not too large. I wanted to reverse the trend of artists dashing off for European engagements the moment they had left college. There are signs that is happening, although most of our houses here are far too big."

So what do those appearing in Saint Louis do when the season closes at the end of this month? Gaddes shrugs his shoulders in resignation: "Most of them rush off and sing in large houses." Reznicek was 70 when he composed *Spiel oder Ernst*, or *Fact or Fiction* as it becomes in the translation by Henry Plessants, a name well known to BBC listeners and *Herald Tribune* readers. The premiere in Dresden in 1930 was conducted by Fritz Busch.

On the page it looks a little like the Prologue to Strauss's *Arden*, and the Saint Louis cast could easily have doubted for that opera on stage it has more the flavour of a larky *Invitation*. The score is a rehearsal of Rossini's *Otello*, from which Reznicek borrows extensively—a dangerous practice quoting from composers who write better tunes than you do, yet more dangerous still, surely, to have quoted from Verdi's version. The *Otello*, who is not opera's greatest actor, is provoked into giving a moderately dramatic display in the role by the apparent philandering of the wife, who happens to be playing Desdemona. Reznicek, who was for 10 years conductor of the Berlin Opera, was clearly getting his own back on some of the "monsters" with whom he had to tussle. Michel? Rossini? And he equally clearly casts himself in the role of Panslmann, the repertory and failed composer, who briefly establishes a brotherhood with the tenor in their joint hatred of the critics. Mark Tiarks's sharp and well-drilled production makes much of this.

There are several musicians known as one-opera composers; Reznicek has the unhappy distinction of being a one-over-rehearsal composer, the *to Donna Diana*, a stand-by of light music festivals the world over. Reznicek was 70 when he composed *Spiel oder Ernst*, or *Fact or Fiction*.

St Louis before the death of Frank—who is characteristically taking down a Kitchel number from the radio at the time. There are gaps in their biography, but their relationship carries total, and powerfully affecting, conviction.

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ORT

Issex give away 38 extras and the game

Middlesex

Woodcock
Middlesex beat Sussex

put on a damp, hazy morning they made the stickiest of starts. Arnold and Imran Khan were a regular handful, Imran when he bowled straight. Arnold was in his poll throughout against yesterday's quarter-final and Hodges. In the morning, after being put 195, for their powerful 165, West Sussex were 10 overs and 100 down. Though they did well to make 156, the last 20 overs had been a quarter of the two hours and a quarter of the most difficult part of the day was important.

Even so, Middlesex left their recovery late. With typical resourcefulness Radley was getting his bowlers moving when he drove Wells to 100 off 40. After 40 overs Middlesex were 113 for 7. Breyer had been caught at the wicket, and Garting and Gould both skied him. Garting looked as though trying to be like Vivian Richards, who is a chancy business even for someone with considerable talent and in prime form.

Breyer and Van der Bijl were meticulous, but had no chances until the last six overs.

Because of his enormous height and considerable strength Van der Bijl was not the easiest man to bowl at. Embury uses his feet well to keep position in the deflection and the landing. The last 10 overs all the difference to the Sussex target, though neither was able to displace "extras" as the main contributor to the Middlesex have told him so.

On the Sussex bowlers, Imran was fiery and Arnold, unyielding. Pigott, Barrow School's answer to Mike Procter, strayed too much on the leg side and Spencer was as Spencer is. The most successful was Wells, who is 20, a strong young bowler at his best.

His four victims were all England batsmen. Someone at the Tideway School, Newhaven, told him about the

importance of length, and yesterday it held him in good stead.

The loss of Wessels, who had a bone above his right wrist fractured by Daniel early in the Sussex innings, left their middle order with just too much to do. By the time Parker got to the wicket 12 overs had been taken and Sussex had made only 20. Though easier than earlier in the day, batting still had its problems, especially against Van der Bijl, and Embury.

Someone was going to have to play very well to put Middlesex under any pressure, and Parker, Mendis and Imran did so. After 10 overs Sussex were 104 for 4. They had scored 100 in 40 overs. Imran conceded two runs and eight wickets. Arnold was straight and awkward. Imran wild and awkward. Although Breyer scored only 32, the two hours started Sussex, with nine wickets taken (this, in effect, was only eight), had 116, which was not impossible.

There were various reasons for their not getting them. Garting chipped in with a useful spell in the 30th over, when he drove Wells to 100 off 40. After 40 overs Middlesex were 113 for 7. Breyer had been caught at the wicket, and Garting and Gould both skied him.

During the one dangerous spell over when Daniel and Imran Khan had no great respect of all the conventions, protested to Breyer, and the umpire, Van Gerven. Imran suggested that wickets should be taken as the wicket. Breyer bowed to him, in

prime form. He was right, and in uncertain terms, he disagreed.

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Today's cricket

SENIOR AND MUGGLES CUP

MANCHESTER: Lancashire v. Worcester (11.30 a.m.)

OTHER MATCHES

CAMBRIDGE: Oxford and Cambridge Universities v. West Indies (11.30 a.m.)

MUGGLES COUNTRIES

MARCH: Cambridgeshire v. Lincolnshire

Anxious moments in a comfortable win

By Alan Gibson

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire beat Nottinghamshire by seven wickets

Williams gradually began to find their freedom, and Nottinghamshire's second-line bowlers are less formidable than their opening pair.

The hundred came up in the 32nd over. The clouds piled up heavily at round, but the light remained just playable. Cook and Williams had their eyes adjusted to it, and it was probably the fielding side which would have valued a break more.

Not that Nottinghamshire were bad; they were confident in themselves when they did not capture the early wickets they needed. Williams reached his 50 slightly before Cook did, but of the two innings I would rate Cook's the higher, because he had more control over his half hour at the beginning.

Williams was bowled at 124 in the 42nd over, and Cook went at 138, but by then Nottinghamshire's hope

was gone. They had confidence in themselves when they did not capture the early wickets they needed.

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The hundred came up in the 32nd over. The clouds piled up heavily at round, but the light remained just playable. Cook and Williams had their eyes adjusted to it, and it was probably the fielding side which would have valued a break more.

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On the morning of 20th April 1978, Paul Oldfield arrived at Birmingham City Hall, took out his double bass and proceeded to pluck and bow his way through Schubert's Trout Suite.

With the promise of an audition with the Royal Philharmonic a mere 3 weeks away, he needed to be note perfect.

After practising for some hours, Mr Oldfield decided to break for lunch. And, having tucked up his bass, he locked it in his rehearsal room.

Out of harm's way. Or so he thought.

As fate would have it, in his absence, and without warning, the central heating system went quietly berserk.

With the result that Mr Oldfield returned to find his double bass half-baked.

The heat had fried the resin, warped the wood and shrivelled the strings.

Three days later, the claim arrived at our local branch of Commercial Union.

At which point we decided the simplest, speediest solution would be to replace Mr Oldfield's double bass with a new one.

Mr Oldfield, however, thought different. And said so, in writing:

"To be without one's normal instrument can actually affect one's peace of mind like a major emotional upheaval."

Since Mr Oldfield's "normal instrument" was clearly of more value to him than any replacement we might offer, we immediately agreed to organise repairs.

We made and paid for all the arrangements to take Mr Oldfield and his bass to London, where we tracked down the experts to see to the damage.

The following week we covered the cost of his return journey and that of his double bass. Which, we hasten to add, had been lovingly restored to its former glory.

Again at our own expense.

In time and in tune for the Royal Philharmonic.

Though we can't always promise to sort out a claim with such speed and so little fuss, at times when it would be so much easier to put a problem to the bottom of the pile, we're still more likely to put ourselves out.



ASSURANCE

Whether we're covering the loss of a wedding ring or an oil rig, the principle's the same.

You see, we don't just look after bass players. We have many more strings to our bow.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.

When Mr Oldfield refused our offer of a new double bass, we pulled all the strings to repair his old one.

Ronald Butt

Intolerance: the new face of Socialism

Public morality takes many forms, and which one an individual adopts probably has more to do with personal chemistry than with pure reasoning—which is why some are born to be little socialists, and others something else. Left-wing moral instincts demand collective deeds of public goodness by the state, but are suspicious of private acts of charity, collective as well as individual.

This attitude, I suspect, is at bottom determined not simply by a fear that private charity undermines what could be better organized by the state, but by a feeling that somehow the process of giving and accepting voluntarily is humanly demeaning, whereas the redistributive provisions of public social activity, being available as of right, are not.

Some such notion, I suppose, underlies the amazingly crass statement by a Labour Lewisham councillor that contributions from the public to the young police officer who was seriously maimed in a bomb attack were "misled" on the grounds that if this young man needs money for treatment, it should be provided centrally out of government funds—an observation which ignores the therapeutic value in such a case of genuinely felt individual acts of kindness.

There are few, who would descend to this degree of insensitivity. Yet many on the left would not dissent from the analysis offered by Mr Brian Sedgemoor, a philosopher of the left, in his Fabian lecture on the moral basis of socialism a few years ago, when he observed: "In politics, love and compassion are charitable concepts and charity, whether it is nineteenth century charity or twentieth century welfare, hides a multiplicity of sins many of which are a positive hindrance to the development of socialism. All too often it debilitates rather than expands the human spirit. All too often it is a substitute for socialist action."

A corollary of all this is, of course, that if a man should feel no obligation (except as a voting citizen providing for the welfare state, or presumably, as a personal friend) to help others by private activity, he should certainly not stir to help himself or his own im-



Mr Kevin McNamara (left) who infuriated his constituency party, and Labour's education spokesman, Mr Neil Kinnock—an obsession with theoretical equality.



Mr Neil Kinnock—an obsession with theoretical equality.

mediate family, however much he may feel that the provisions of the state fall short of their individual needs.

Hence, of course, the rage that created Mr Mark Carlisle's suggestion that parents might make voluntary contributions to their children's schools which the head-teacher would be as free to use for extra library or classroom books as for the musical instruments or cricket bats on which money raised by the activity of parents is customarily spent. The suggestion was instantly interpreted as signifying the thin end of an evil Tory wedge designed (in the context of the cut in state spending) to undermine the principle of free education.

Mr Kinnock, the metaphor-weaving left-wing education spokesman for the Labour Party, who usually sounds as intoxicated by his own verbiage as any character out of Dylan Thomas, was particularly affronted. He was even inspired to talk about schools so starved of books and equipment that

the children are forced to draw lots for their use—though he has so far refused to say which these schools are.

But on what ground is Mr Kinnock chiefly outraged? Is it the concept of self-help that he principally dislikes, for fear that some schools with parents more enthusiastic in their fund-raising than others should get ahead of those schools less fortunate? Or does he feel simply that if the state cannot spend enough then no other fund-raising should be permitted to make good the difference?

Either way, we have an obsession with theoretical equality at the expense of real live individuals which is on par with the decision of the Bexley education authority to refuse a grammar school place to an 11-year-old boy because he had been coached by his mother—against which Mr Edward Heath has so rightly protested. What, of course, offends Mr Kinnock and others like him is that children with parents more willing to help than others should benefit—to which I can see no

logical solution except a system of state inspectors who visit homes regularly to make sure that children with parents of any class who give them undue encouragement should be penalized in school by some kind of handicap system.

Which brings me to the most tortuous case of all—that of the left-wing Labour MP for Hull Central, Mr Kevin McNamara, who has infuriated his constituency party by sending two of his sons to Ampleforth.

It is, of course, hard not to feel a certain distaste for Mr McNamara's double standards. We cannot avoid suspecting also, when Mr McNamara justifies himself as "just a parent doing the best for my children", that as a Labour politician he would not have granted the same indulgence to somebody else's children on the same grounds. But none of this is the real point in question.

What is nauseating is that the Hull Labour Party should demand that Mr McNamara should place the interests of his children below a notional

adherence to an egalitarian education policy, and that Mr McNamara should thereby be driven to such puny and unconvincing excuses as those he has adopted. He says that his boys are going to Ampleforth because they are Catholic and musical, and cannot get that sort of education elsewhere.

And so they have taken and passed the highly selective Ampleforth scholarship examination.

But why should interested

selection be by musical ability and not by mathematics or classics—or, indeed, by academic ability generally? What about a parent who wishes to send his children with special ability to an independent school on those grounds?

What has Mr McNamara to say to the (socialist or non-socialist) parent who wishes to send his children to an independent school because the local urban state school seems academically inadequate? What has he to say to those who, on such grounds, might want to use the Government's assisted

selection by means of a

scholarship scheme? Only, I suppose

that he supports Labour's plan

to abolish it.

Mr McNamara says, indeed,

that he wants Ampleforth to be "integrated" into the state system.

But how can it be integrated

into the 100 per cent

comprehensive system which is

Labour's aim, without destroy-

ing the special and selective

element which is its attraction

for Mr McNamara's sons?

Which brings us back to the

joyce malignity of the fast-

talking and ever-smiling Mr

Kinnock. Hesitating to abolish

the independent schools by leg-

islation which would be an af-

front to international concep-

tions of parents' rights, he pro-

poses to drive them out of ex-

sistence by mean-minded pres-

ses to destroy parents' rights

to choose how their children

shall be educated, and to try

by their own efforts, to fulfil

that choice. He and a Labour

working party propose to put

it to the Labour Conference

this year that a future Labour

government would charge full

fees at university to those who

had used the independent

schools without a given period

at state schools.

Mr Kinnock pretends that he

does not want to shut down the

independent schools. "We want

these institutions with the facili-

ties that they have to be avail-

able to all the children in the

country instead of being locked

away behind a price tag." So

every child, it seems, is to have

a chance of going to Eton—but

for the mode of education.

The real aim, of course, is to

abolish the essential character

of independent education and

to ease all parents out of any

real decisions—even to prevent-

ing their buying a few books!

Mr Kinnock and his mean-

minded friends will fail. They

may abolish the independent

schools—but they will still fail

for they cannot stop some

parents from providing their

children with the education

which they think right and

suitable—even if it has to be

given in a hole and a corner,

and with the curtains drawn.

The three probable main

presidential contenders in Nov-

ember, Mr Carter, Mr Ronald

Reagan and Mr Anderson seem

to agree for they are already

competing jointly for the

support of New York's Jewish

community. They are all aware

that those votes will be deter-

mined by a multiplicity of fac-

tors, among them being purely

religious party loyalties.

Mr Anderson is also

a difficult time explained

what is becoming known

as "Jesus amendment".

As part of his effort

Jewish support to

Israel during 20 y

Congress.

As part of his effort

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ONCE YOU'VE DRIVEN ONE, YOU'RE UNLIKELY TO DRIVE ANOTHER

Drive any Mercedes-Benz car you like and you'll soon see why you're unlikely to drive anything else.

Unless it's another Mercedes-Benz, of course.

In fact, previous owners buy four out of every five new Mercedes-Benz cars.

For a moment though, imagine you're driving the one in the photograph.

Far from home, along the wet and winding country road with the light just beginning to fade.

And you'll soon see the difference a Mercedes-Benz makes.

Because you're always in complete control, whichever model you choose.

Whether you're driving in fair weather or foul, along country roads, in heavy town traffic or simply covering mile after mile of motorway.

The one illustrated here, for example, comes with a choice of seven different power units.

Ranging from the economical 200D diesel to the powerful 280E petrol engine.

There are three diesel models, the 200D and 240D, which have 4 cylinder engines and the 300D has the 5 cylinder version.

Of the four petrol models in the series two are 4 cylinder, the 200 and 230, the 250 is a 6 cylinder and the 280E is a 6 cylinder with fuel injection.

You only have to ask yourself which power unit will best suit all your particular requirements.

Because overall performance, in every Mercedes-Benz, is the correct balance between manoeuvrability and sheer power so you can cope with any situation.

To prove it, Scotland's long-distance rally specialist, Andrew Cowan, won the London to Sydney Rally in a 280E that was a virtually standard production model.

And last year, Mercedes-Benz came 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the Bandama Rally across Africa.

By entering such competitions as these, Mercedes-Benz not only prove the high speed capabilities of their cars but they also test basic construction under extremely demanding conditions.

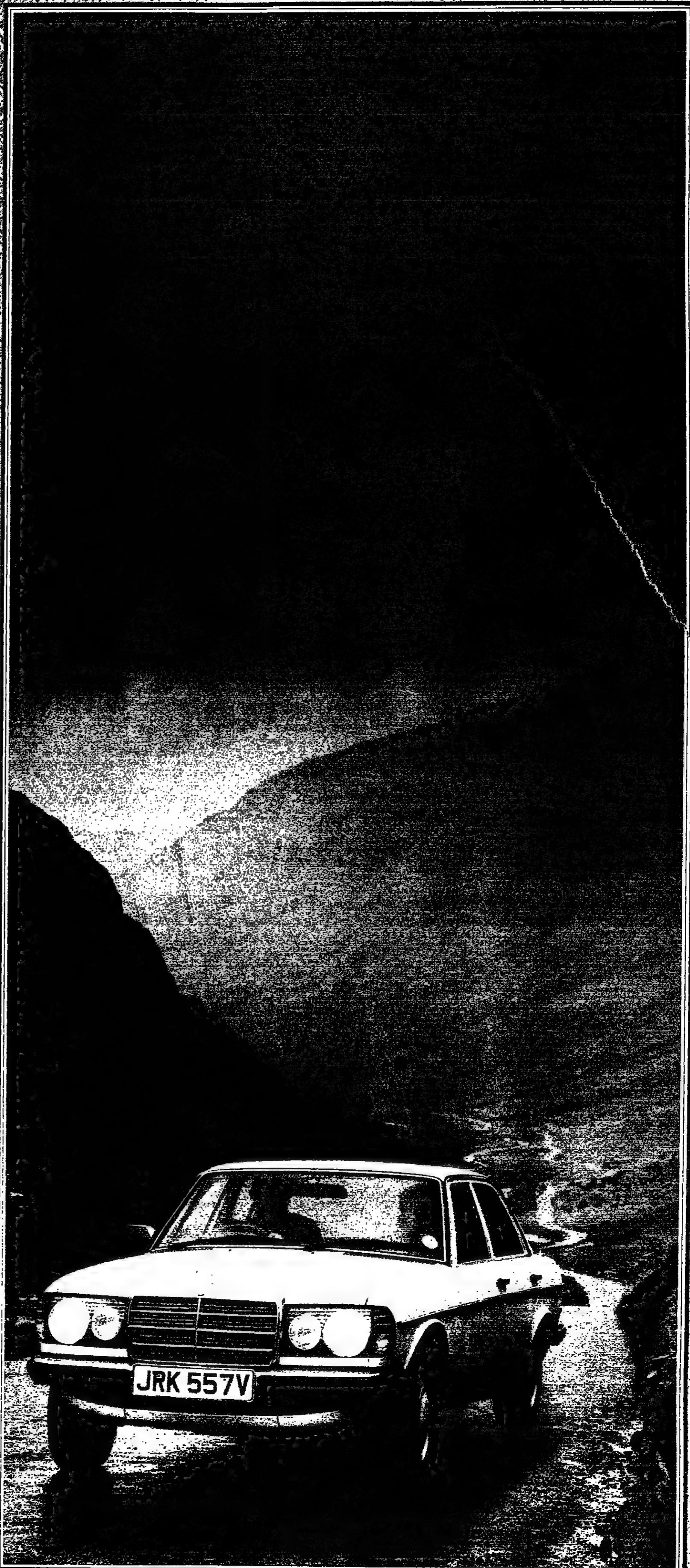
Which is all part of their programme of continually developing the very concept of the car.

Fulfilling the demands made by the Mercedes-Benz scientists, engineers and designers to go far beyond the test tracks and laboratories.

So, at the end of the day, all you have to do is enjoy driving your Mercedes-Benz.

Knowing you're in the car that best suits your particular needs.

Whichever particular Mercedes-Benz you choose.



Mercedes-Benz

50% من الاجل



COURT CIRCULAR

QUEEN'S PALACE

Field Marshal Sir Richard and an audience of The Queen Mother attended by the insignia of a Knight of the Garter (the Queen's Flight).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mr Andrew Feilden, visited HMS *Pembroke*, Chatham, Kent, today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 11: Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present this evening at Festival Service for the Friends of St Paul's which was held in St Paul's Cathedral.

The Lady Elizabeth Bassett and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 11: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Hussars (PWO) opened the Royal Armoured Museum at Winchester this afternoon.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scoot was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE

June 11: The Duke of Kent this evening opened the new premises of Arrow Foods Limited and the afternoon opened Flesey Semi-conductors Limited at Swindon.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

HATCHETT HOUSE LODGE

June 11: Princess Alexandra this afternoon presented the certificates and prizes to the Nurses at the Royal Free Hospital, London, this evening. Her Royal Highness attended a Reception at the Plastic Injex Moulding and PVC Welding Plant of London Association for the Blind at Verney Road, SE16.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

June 11: The Prince of Wales this morning attended the Royal Training Centre on Southbank, London, and the Queen Mother attended the National Museum, Greenwich.

Rupert Nevill was in

attendance.

MS EXCELLENCE AT WHALE

New Books

Simple curiosity

On the Edge of the Cliff and other stories
By V. S. Pritchett
(Chatto & Windus, £4.95)

The Tale-Bearers
By V. S. Pritchett
(Chatto & Windus, £6.50)

Writers do sometimes manage to keep going into old age, but few who last as long as Verdi and Titian do anything like as well. When Tolstoy died at 83 in the station at Astapovo it was over 20 years since his last major achievement, *The Kreutzer Sonata*. Sir Victor Pritchett is not a battleship like Tolstoy; he is more a destroyer, swift and manoeuvrable. But to produce a volume of stories and another of collected criticism on the eve of your eightieth birthday is something to be celebrated, especially when their contents, the work of the immediately preceding years, are as fresh and lively and characteristically nimble as these stories and reviews.

In a way Pritchett's stories throw more light on his criticism than the other way round. In the nine that make up *On the Edge of the Cliff* his distinctive emphases are all present. The crucial one is his preoccupation with the particular, with oddities or idiosyncrasies of feeling or conduct in people of objective quite ordinary kinds. In the first three, for example, we encounter an elderly bear-like writer held up with a young girl friend by the sea, the mistress of a college lecturer confronting his baggy, dissipated wife, and a retired mining engineer, furnishing his retirement through an obsession with the obscure detective-story writer whose house he lives in. These are manageable enough inven-

tions, but their stories have to be followed; you never know what is going to happen next.

This devotion to the detailed particularity of his human creations leads Pritchett far away from the illustration of laws of behaviour and even further from morals or messages about the human condition. Simple curiosity is the elemental interest his fictions most directly reward; what are those people up to, what can it be like to be that person there? It also determines his brisk, merciful allusiveness, his consistently deft avoidance of anything heavy, laborious or explanatory in his narration. At times these rapid movements of the writer's hands leave the reader a bit puzzled about what precisely has happened. He does not himself like to be on the receiving end of this kind of teasing. In *The Tale-Bearers* he says of some unidentified bodies that appear in a Kipling story "it is maddening not to be told" and, in an analogous complaint about *Lord Jim* "how we have to wait before we are allowed to know what the trial of Iua Jim is about". But Pritchett's method does keep parapsychic content, moralizing, generalization at uttermost arm's length.

It turns out, in fine display of consistency, that Pritchett's fiction is just the sort of writing he can do best, particularly well suited to explore. The twenty-three writers considered in *The Tale-Bearers* are of very various levels of intention and achievement. At one end are Swift and Henry James, Conrad and Kipling; at the other an entertainer, E. F. Benson, a boy's Own paper yarn-mill, Rider Haggard, a grotesque with flecks of genius, Corvo/Rolfe. It is in keeping that these essays are preponderantly bio-

graphical, even when not, as they quite often are, reviews of the biographies of authors.

What, apart from the singular connexions of life and work, notably attracts Pritchett is richness of detail. Thus he praises Saul Bellow for the special effusiveness of his intelligence, favours Mary McCarthy's use of her Candide-like negative hero in *Birds of America* as a device for giving rein to her own searching powers of exact observation, prefers the earlier, more concrete Henry James to the great nebulous oracle of later years.

In general Pritchett's is a criticism of singular enjoyment. He has no interest in schools, directions of influence, the general tendencies of an epoch. For the most part he is content to pick out the distinctive interest of the work and to set it off where illumination is possible, against the background of the life. In consequence when he does make a moral point it is all the more memorable. Repelled by self-congratulatory self-pity, he focuses on it in Graham Greene and in Bellows' *Horizon*, without any loss of admiration for those authors' gifts. In real life, so to speak, he is memorably contemptuous of the sneerings of Aldington and Muggeridge at T. E. Lawrence.

In his fiction as in his criticism Pritchett has never been in any way shrill, exclamatory, an ego shrieking for attention. Now, at a time of life when it might be thought quite reasonable for him to settle quietly down inside himself, he retains all the intensity of interest in what lies outside which we reasonably hope, it gives him as much pleasure as it does his readers.

Anthony Quinton



Picture-map of Dover, probably drawn to illustrate harbour works about 1543, from *The History of Topographical Maps, Symbols, Pictures and Surveys* by P. D. A. Harvey (Thames & Hudson, £15). Inscriptions on the two inner harbours read "And this parte of the harbour is both censed and deped viij foot" and "This harbour is enlarged and deped."

Fiction

The Rat Report
By Constantine
Fitzgibbon
(Constable, £5.95)

Mockingbird
By Walter Tevis
(Hodder & Stoughton, £5.95)

Post Office
By Charles Bukowski
(Melbourne House, £6.25)

The New Perspective
By K. Arnold Price
(Pooleig Press, £4.50)

The Anchor Tree
By Emrys Humphreys
(Hodder & Stoughton, £6.50)

Some reassurance this week for those who complain that The Novel is in decline as a result of contemporary writers' obsession with the psychological development of their characters at the expense of a decent plot. Where some novelists dispense narrative with all the enthusiasm of a miser responding to a charitable appeal, Constantine Fitzgibbon clearly has no fear of his stream of invention drying up. The central plot of his new book is an extension of an old behaviourist joke (First to Second Rat: "It's amazing how well I've got this psychologist trained—every time I press the line, however, first, by rediscovering the art of reading and then by daring to shack up with the last fertile woman in the world (the result of a malfunctioning computer), he is sent to prison and she is taken over by the one competent robot, an attractive but melancholy figure called Spofforth, who exercises control from the improbable power base of the Deanship of New York University. The hero escapes, falls in briefly with a gang of rebellious humans who combine primitive Christianity with the lost skills of making omelettes and real coffee, and then makes for New York courtesy of thought buses, an admirable form of transport capable of mind-reading and never short of sound advice for those who travel in them. The

Michael Leapman

Mystery

Dickens and the Invisible World
By Harry Stone
(Gollancz, £6.50)

As I would have revealed, but for the intervention of Death, thus preventing the accomplishment of a literary device—the polarization of the Good and the Evil in man into two distinct beings, John Jasper, the cathedral choir master (Good) and John Jasper the opium fiend and murderer (Evil)—with which I could have anticipated Mr Stevenson's Jekyll and Hyde by 15 years; I repeat, as I was about to reveal (but have been obliged, instead, to resort to the supernatural process of confiding my frustrated intentions to Mr Charles Forsyte in the hope that he would diligently take up my pen at the point where I had left off, to drop it and complete the task for me), the solution to *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* is one which had already been hinted at by me in my letter to my biographer, John Forster, dated August the sixth, 1869.

I note, with satisfaction, that Mr Forsyte (despite his disinclination to reveal his true identity, preferring to follow my *Boopie* example and conceal himself behind a *nom de plume*) has faithfully carried out my wishes in weaving the above facts into his narrative and, furthermore, disclosing that Drood and Jasper were in reality half-brothers and not uncle and nephew, and that the reason Jasper destroyed Drood was that, under opium's influence, he believed the younger man had robbed him of his birthright.

I regret, however, that Mr Forsyte has seen fit to accommodate the sulky clerk Bazzard inside the cheerful skin of Datchery, that he has made no attempt to explain why the single buffer made a chalk mark inside his cupboard in the concluding sentence of my work, and that he has saddled Rossa with the uncharacteristic habit of calling the very proper Mr Greigewig "Grew." In *eternum*, Charles Dickens.

Muddied and flannelled

The past few months have brought us at least one exceptionally good sports book, *Books and Catches*, by Tony Pawson (Faber, £5.95). Anyone who has read Pawson over the years would have expected as much. It is not really an "autobiography", as the publishers claim, because we learn little about the inner Pawson. But much of his life has been concerned with sport, playing it and writing about it. His principal sports have been cricket, Association football, and fishing. The fishing chapters are compelling, even to one such as me who has never been a fisherman, and has doubts about the morality of the thing anyway. The soccer chapters are very good, especially when that remarkable anachronism, Pegasus, the Oxford/Cambridge club which twice won the Amateur Cup. At a cricket, Pawson was good enough to have played for England had he decided to give the time to it, and had England been less rich with batsmen then. It would be a comfort to see him in the middle of the present batting order. He was the fastest, or at least the most intelligent runner between wickets I have seen, even better than Arthur Milton. He was in the same Oxford side as M. P. Donnelly, unusually among great batsmen, disdained the quick single. His view was that if he hit a ball properly, that was four, and if he did not, it only deserved one. Pawson ran for everything, and the Parks would shake with laughter when the two were in partnership, and Pawson was well away on his third run while Donnelly was ambling towards the end of his second.

New cricket stories are rare (though the names change). Pawson tells one new to me, about Rockley Wilson, who played for Yorkshire and England in the Twenties, and taught

bers to feed both species, and their powers of preognition (thus saving sinking ships) and allow them to predict our future, which accounts for the involvement of the military.

But *The Rat Report* is not just science fiction. Sub-plots are tossed in with recklessness so that Mr Fitzgibbon can demonstrate his mastery of other genres. There is mysticism, literary criticism, polemic, romantic interest, university politics and two quite separate thriller themes, either of which a less profligate writer might have considered sufficient material for a whole book. With so many ballyhoo, it is inevitable that the book's ending should be slightly disappointing, but the humour, excitement and intellectual pyrotechnics which have gone before ought to send it straight into the best-sellers' list.

The success of Walter Tevis' two previous books, *The Hustler* and *The Man Who Fell To Earth*, suggests that his new novel too will bring smiles to at least one corner of the hard-pressed publishing industry.

Tevis is a Professor of Creative Writing (you do not hear so many jokes about them since they started turning out best-sellers) who understands the craft of story-telling better than many more illustrious figures; in the literary firmament *Mockingbird* is a novel set in the future rather than in the present, but it is a much sicker echoes of Orwell. A greatly diminished human population is controlled not by rats or pigs but by dim robots, and life is sad rather than frightening for the people who remain.

Then the hero steps out of line, however, first, by rediscovering the art of reading and then by daring to shack up with the last fertile woman in the world (the result of a malfunctioning computer), he is sent to prison and she is taken over by the one competent robot, an attractive but melancholy figure called Spofforth, who exercises control from the improbable power base of the Deanship of New York University. The hero escapes, falls in briefly with a gang of rebellious humans who combine primitive Christianity with the lost skills of making omelettes and real coffee, and then makes for New York courtesy of thought buses, an admirable form of transport capable of mind-reading and never short of sound advice for those who travel in them. The

This lack of personal detail is not all that makes the book unsatisfactory; there is a listless quality about the narrative. She explains (with rare fervour) her ideas about education; she records the names of pupils at the school; she chronicles the arrival and departure of various members of staff; and she charts the itinerary of the school from Sussex to Essex to Kent to Somerset and finally to Cornwall, in the turbulent pre-war years.

What redeems the book—and says more about Dora Russell's achievements as an educator than anything from her own pen—is the anthology of poems and plays produced by her pupils, included in the penultimate chapter, *Thinking in Front of Yourself*, a play written entirely by children aged eight to 12 and first performed in 1934, features Mr Sanderson's Aircraft Factory, where the machines are noisy and monotonous. Enter

John Nicholson

Impersonal end

The Tamarisk Tree
My School and the Years of War
By Dora Russell
(Virago, £8.95)

Hopes raised by the excellent first volume of Dora Russell's autobiography are dashed by this second offering. It is not really an autobiography at all, but a thin account of an educational experiment. Has the author simply advanced too far into her eighties to recapture her past in more than one dimension? By all accounts, she is as forceful and lucid as ever, but a passage towards the end of *The Tamarisk Tree* (Volume One) provides a more plausible (and sadder) clue.

She explains that the ending of her marriage to Bertrand Russell was a shattering experience which undermined her confidence in herself and others, and injured her very soul; but she then fell in love with Paul Gillard, a young Communist, and writes that this new affair seemed to promise not only that old wounds would be healed, but also that she would find with him "undreamed of personal and mutual fulfilment". Gillard died suddenly—probably murdered by fascists—and his death swept away her hopes for the future as well as her means of recovering from the past.

The audience for *Post Office* is harder to identify. The book's cover suggests light humour, the blurb aims higher, by quoting Sartre and Genet's opinion that the author is the best poet in America, but the publishers might have done better to swallow their pride and aim this brash novella at its natural market—the dirty mac brigade. To describe its central character as a male chauvinist is like saying that Hamlet was a rather indecisive young man, and it is not hard to see why the book has had to wait almost a decade before finding a British publisher.

Not even the most remissive male editor would have risked it when consumer raising was the order of the day, and the relentless philandering of Henry Chinaski, a Los Angeles postman with all the sensitivity of a tin of spam, still makes pretty depressing reading. His efforts to outwit party superiors and to defy the first law of the race-track that the punter always loses in the end might have made a mildly amusing book, but it's boozey and broads and pigs by dim robots, and life is sad rather than frightening for the people who remain.

When the hero steps out of line, however, first, by rediscovering the art of reading and then by daring to shack up with the last fertile woman in the world (the result of a malfunctioning computer), he is sent to prison and she is taken over by the one competent robot, an attractive but melancholy figure called Spofforth, who exercises control from the improbable power base of the Deanship of New York University. The hero escapes, falls in briefly with a gang of rebellious humans who combine primitive Christianity with the lost skills of making omelettes and real coffee, and then makes for New York courtesy of thought buses, an admirable form of transport capable of mind-reading and never short of sound advice for those who travel in them. The

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Markets
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Mr Carter gives up hope of balancing US budget

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 11

The Carter Administration has given up all hope of balancing the budget in the 1981 fiscal year starting in October.

The White House will acknowledge in mid-July that yet another United States budget deficit is in prospect as the election campaign develops and President Carter can expect sharp criticism from the front of the Republicans.

His failure to secure a balanced budget could be one of the prime themes used by his opponent for the presidential election, Mr Ronald Reagan.

When Mr Carter ran for office in 1976 he vowed to balance the budget. In almost every speech in recent weeks he has pledged to ensure that the 1981 budget would be the first in 12 years not to run into deficit.

But the assumptions underlying a balanced budget rested upon an economy developing far more strongly than seems possible.

The final blow to White House hopes of matching revenues to outlays in the coming year was the Congress's rejection last Friday of an oil import tax that would have raised slightly more than \$10,000m (£4,300m) in revenues in the new year.

One of the few bright spots on the American economic scene is the continuing decline in interest rates. Today the First National Bank of Boston cut its prime lending rate to 12 per cent from 13 per cent. Many other banks will probably make similar cuts shortly.

But increasing numbers of Government officials acknowledge that the economy may need more than just some lowering of interest rates to stimulate real growth. Mr Carter appears to be coming closer towards accepting the need for fiscal stimulus.

Even without new spending or tax cutting programmes it appears that the effects of the recession on employment and corporate profits will be to cut revenues in the 1981 fiscal year by at least \$20,000m from current projected levels.

In its revised budget estimates in March the White House said it expected receipts to total \$628,000m and outlays to amount to \$611,500m to produce \$16,500m surplus.

The surplus was due almost totally to planned tax boosts that Congress is now not accepting. This means that even on the basis of tentative and optimistic White House calculations, a deficit of 20,000m seems likely for the next fiscal year. At the end of March the White House also stated that it expected the deficit to this fiscal year to total \$36,500m.

First sterling bond issue by Japanese company

By Ronald Pullen

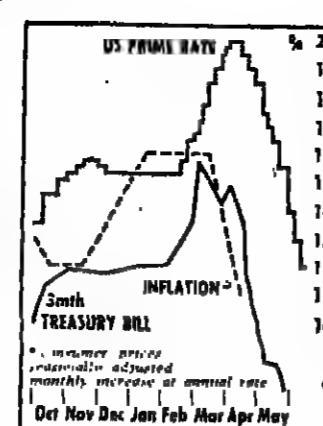
is the first test of the British investor's appetite for overseas investment will come in the next day or so when a major Japanese company is expected to launch a sterling convertible bond issue.

This will be the first issue of this kind in the sterling market. The forerunner is the Dai-ichi store group which is raising £240m and the coupon is expected to be 9 per cent, some 5 points cheaper than it would have to pay in the straight Eurosterling market.

Bankers to the issue are Morgan Grenfell, which recently broke new ground in the sterling capital market with the issue of the first Eurosterling floating rate note for Scandinavian Bank.

The timing of the issue has been made to coincide with increasing United Kingdom institutional interest in the Japanese stock market in recent weeks, and a further strengthening of the yen after the drop in dollar interest rates.

Such issues have become commonplace in other currencies



but officials admitted today the final figure would certainly be substantially larger.

Indeed, far from securing balanced budgets, the Administration may well be coming closer to producing deficits of almost unprecedented dimensions.

Chase Econometric Associates is predicting a deficit for the next fiscal year of \$70,000m, which would be a record. This assumes a tax cut in the next fiscal year.

Yesterday, President Carter said in a speech to a group of city mayors that he was determined to maintain fiscal discipline. He added that "if recession should deepen and unemployment continues to rise unabated, I will work closely with you and we will take other steps which may be necessary".

Those "other steps" are seen here as meaning tax cuts and new public works and jobs programmes.

Congress has yet to agree upon a budget resolution. Serious disputes continue between some congressmen and the White House over the balance of defence and social spending. The White House hopes the resolution based upon the figures issued in March will be approved in the very near future and that Congress will call for a balanced budget.

The mid-year economic review, due for release by the White House on July 15, is expected to contain bleaker economic forecasts than the one issued with the revised budget in March.

It is expected to state, for the first time publicly, that the 1981 budget will be in deficit.

The final congressional budget resolution, to be passed in September, will be based on the new data and will include a deficit estimate. Administration officials said today.

The Administration had expected the actual decline in gross national product caused by the recession to be no more than about 1.5 per cent and it had expected unemployment to peak at about 7.25 per cent.

Later, at News International's head office in London, Mr Murdoch said that the planned reconstruction was designed to avoid a conflict of interests.

At present News International shares control of News Corporation's American publishing interests, which are now trading profitably after several years of heavy losses. The British group also controls certain magazines in Australia.

Mr Murdoch said that he had no intention of adding to his newspaper titles in the United Kingdom either by takeover or starting from scratch.

"I don't think we would in the present climate for newspapers, although we are for ever looking at the idea of a Sunday Sun," he said.

At the annual meeting he gave a warning to shareholders that interim profits in the current year were likely to be below those of last year, mainly as a result of disputes, but a recovery was anticipated in the second half.

"Last year News International made a profit of £27.9m pre-tax. After-tax profits of News Corporation were a £21.5m (£10.6m) including an £81.12m (£5.5m) contribution from countries from associates, including News International.

Such issues, however, are only attractive to investors when currencies are moving in the right direction, and their success depends largely on the outlook for Japanese equities since the right to convert into a straight equity holding after a period of time will become worthless only when the shares have risen.

Japanese borrowers are apparently wary of using the sterling market, because many see the strength of sterling continuing for some time while the rate at which they have to borrow in London is still some 3 points higher than in other capital markets.

Inmos cash decision unlikely before deadline

By Peter Hill

Government decisions on providing a further £225m cash advance to Inmos, the National Enterprise Board-sponsored semi-conductor company, are likely to be delayed beyond the end-of-June deadline set by the company's founders as critical.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has been told by the NEB that it is carrying out an urgent reappraisal of the controversial project because of the six-month delay since the board recommended that the Government approve the second £225m tranche of funds.

Sir Arthur Knight, the NEB chairman, and his colleagues, who are angry at the lack of a decision by the Government, believe it is prudent that a review of the project should be carried out in view of changed market circumstances.

It appears that Sir Arthur is

still confident about the project being supported and officials have been encouraged by Inmos' performance both at the development centre in Bristol and at its American base in Colorado Springs.

The continuing controversy over Inmos is a source of internal tension between ministers and the NEB which is being exacerbated by the previous differences of opinion which have emerged between the NEB and its other major subsidiary, Ferranti, over the most suitable means for the board to dispose of its 50 per cent interest in the electronics group.

In the Commons yesterday the Government came under attack from the Opposition over the proposed sale of the NEB stake in Ferranti with MPs expressing particular opposition to any sale of the NEB stake to the Stock Exchange, either in one operation or in stages.

Sir Arthur and his colleagues insist that they have no pre-

conceived notions on the most acceptable way of disposing of the 50 per cent NEB stake given that they will be required to take account of the company's interests and those of the taxpayer.

The Inmos controversy is being seen as a test of the Government's support for the project which appeared following the mass resignation of the previous board last November. Members of the new board are anxious not to press the Government too hard for a decision without having first established whether the basis for the original decision to recommend the second tranche of public borrowing.

The way in which the Ferranti board has launched its last year's results later this month and the NEB will then invite bids before the end of next month. In the light of the bids and the consequences for the long term future and health of the company together with pos

sible reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the NEB will then decide what course to follow.

Sir Arthur Knight: Favouring a review



Australian base for Murdoch newspapers

From Our United States Economic Correspondent Washington, June 11

The United States Government has been forced to postpone making a vitally needed cash transfer to the ailing car company and the Chrysler Corporation, which has stopped paying some of its suppliers.

Chrysler's position is now desperate, but treasury officials are still optimistic that the nation's tenth largest manufacturing company will be saved from bankruptcy.

A treasury spokesman said that there are still several banks which are refusing to agree to a debt restructuring and that agreement by them is necessary before the Government can guarantee \$500m (£214m) of notes for the car deal.

Shareholders of the 50.1 per cent of News International which is owned by News Corporation are to be offered two new News International shares for every one and these will effectively rank as shares in the Australian company.

Announcing details of the capital reconstruction at News International's annual meeting in London yesterday, Mr Murdoch said that Australian broadcasting rules prohibited British shareholders from being offered a direct stake in News Corporation.

Although the new shares will notionally account for 39 per cent of News Corporation's expanded capital after the deal, they will carry no rights other than to dividend payments in line with those of News Corporation.

The Australian group will then offer to buy up to half the new shares at a price of £1 each, which compares with a market suspension price equivalent to £1.15.

A spokesman for News Corporation's advisers, Morgan Grenfell, said yesterday that the new shares to be issued under the deal were an "unprecedented" new investment medium.

Mr Murdoch has already won support for the deal from directors, family interests and certain institutions controlling 29 per cent of the outstanding equity.

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Members of the alleged concert party have been directed by the panel not to carry out any transactions in St Piran and extreme statements which could be helpful for shareholders generally".

St Piran thought that Gasco Investments, a Hong Kong company holding 29.6 per cent of St Piran and chaired by Mr Raper, was trying to raise finance for a bid.

But St Piran added: "It would be wrong of us to assume that Gasco will be successful in raising the finance".

The Takeover Panel said it had received no written evidence that the members of the alleged concert party, which include Aerolineas Cordoba, a Peruvian company, and Rufford, Luxembourg, were trying to outbid their obligations in the bid. The bid price set by the panel is 85p a share, or about £7.8m.

Gasco representatives were asked by the panel whether they would undertake not to exercise their voting rights in St Piran. But Mr Malcolm Stone, chairman of St Piran and managing director of Gasco, said he would not advise the Gasco board to give such an undertaking.

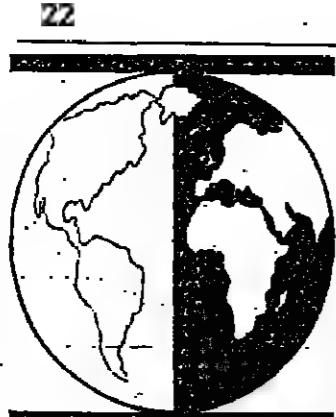
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Japan steel chief rejects US complaints

A Japanese steel industry leader yesterday severely criticized his American counterparts for threatening to file anti-dumping suits. He complained that United States companies had been harassing Japanese steel makers and asserted that Japanese trading practices were "fair and consistent".

In a strongly-worded statement, Mr Hiroshi Takano, executive vice president of Nippon Kokan, hit back at recent criticism by US Steel Corporation executives that Japan had been selling its steel products in America at unfairly low prices.

It appears that foreign steel importers doing business in the United States are being singled out one by one by the American steel industry to be their whipping boys so that they can keep imports out and raise their price", he said.

US drinks code

From January 1983, American producers and importers of wine, beer and spirits must include ingredients on the label. But alternatively they can give the addresses of official bodies where the public can find out which ingredients. Any ingredient which has been stated officially to be a health risk must be indicated on the label. The moves were opposed by the trade.

Iranian connexion

Court proceedings which resulted from Morgan Guaranty Trust's restraint order on Iran's 25.01 per cent stake in Fried. Krupp are still at a preliminary stage, but the good relationship established between Krupp and Daimler-Benz's managing board chairman Herr Reinz Pfeiffer said.

Australian gold up

Australia's gold reserves last month totalled Aus \$3,569m (£1,750m) against Aus \$1,225m at the end of June 1978. During May official reserves rose by Aus \$46m.

Drug mass production

A Japanese organization, Hayashibara Biological Chemical Research Institute is planning mass production of Interferon, a drug believed to help to fight cancer.

£261m for aircraft

Swissair said yesterday that it plans to increase its fleet by two DC-10s and four Boeing 747 Jumbo jets, requiring an outlay of around 1,000m Swiss francs (about £261m).

Italian arms deal

An Italian armaments company, Oto Melara is to supply the Royal Navy with "about 10" compact canon in what is claimed to be the first British naval arms order in Italy since the First World War.



Scramble of discounts and bizarre offers overshadows list price rises

Car trade in turmoil as sales slump

The current scramble in the car trade to woo a shrinking number of buyers with discounts and increasingly bizarre special offers has tended to overshadow the new round of list price rises imposed by the major manufacturers and importers in the past two weeks.

While dealers' offers of free petrol, holidays and low interest rates on loans have captured the headlines, the manufacturers have been agonizing over how much of their continuing cost increases they can pass on to customers.

In the event, price increases of from 3 to 5 per cent are, in the judgment of the car makers, about the limit that the domestic market, now showing signs of a slump, can stand this summer. Most complain that the rises only partly offset big increases in raw material and component costs high interest rates and inflation.

Most of the chief contenders in the market have raised their prices, apart from one or two of the more significant importers, and the next round is not expected until the autumn. Trends in new car sales will be watched closely in the coming months and decisions on prices will not be made before the "W" registration letter comes in August.

At the moment, the car trade is in turmoil. After an initial sales boom in the first quarter, the number of new cars sold in April and May fell by a third on a year earlier and the most optimistic forecast

for the year is a market of 1.5m against 1.7m last year.

There are now an estimated 400,000 unsold new cars in stock in the country and the result must be an intensifying of the sales war. Discounting and the incidence of "knocking" advertising is almost certain to increase.

Against this background, and with few signs that the rate of inflation will decelerate, the car makers will be facing even more difficult pricing decisions towards the end of the year.

According to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, if the market deteriorates significantly then price will make little difference to sales levels and manufacturers will feel more able to impose greater increases. It sales remain reasonably buoyant, however, then price will remain the dominant factor.

Price increases of the past two weeks include an average of 4 per cent by Ford (the fourth rise since last June) 4.2 per cent by Arroll, 4.2 per cent by Talbot and 3 to 5 per cent by BL. Since the end of price controls, car makers have been able to be more flexible in raising prices, loading the price of more successful models than those, particularly the large thirstier cars, whose sales have declined.

The domestic industry is now waiting to see what the Japanese can impose. It will do in the prices from, particularly as the yen has strengthened in relation to the pound in recent months, and the

United Kingdom importing companies will be paying more for the cars they buy from Japan. It is believed, for example, that Datsun UK, which controls about half of Japanese car sales in Britain, is considering a 10 per cent average price rise.

The SMMT view is that such rises would be good news. If the Japanese are going to be true to their "prudent" marketing policies in the United Kingdom, it is argued, then there is no point in stimulating sales with low prices and then being unable to supply the goods.

The latest Government index for car prices shows that they rose by 11.4 per cent between the middle of 1979 and March this year, although there are signs that the rate of increase is slowing. Excluding the increase in value added tax last summer, prices went up by about 15 per cent, several points below the rate of inflation.

Since the 1973-74 oil crisis, however, the cost of the family runabout has doubled by an unprecedeted amount. In October, 1973, a Mini 1000 had a list price of £287, while today's price is £3,031, a rise of 262 per cent. Similarly, a Cortina 1300L two-door model cost £1,126 in January, 1974, and today's upgraded and improved car costs £4,080. In the same period, the retail price index has risen by about 163 per cent.

Edward Townsend

Unions seek benefits from Ford cost-saving

By Donald Macintyre and Edward Townsend

Ford union leaders yesterday made clear that long term cost-saving plans being drawn up by the company will need to be the subject of full consultation if they are to be implemented without resistance from the workforce.

At the same time they said that the company's desire to increase automation to sharpen Ford's competitive edge against the Japanese would increase union pressure to shorten the working week to save jobs.

It is on that issue that negotiations with the company have recently run into serious difficulties.

Union concern comes after the launching by Ford of a major new cost-saving exercise. The issue has been discussed widely within Ford's British plants, and includes greater use of robots, rationalization of craft grades and greater use of supervisors in production.

A company spokesman said yesterday: "There is no way we can match the Japanese but we can narrow the gap. Our plan will mean fewer jobs, but it is that or no jobs at all."

Mr Eric Bone, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the biggest of the unions representing Ford's 59,000 manual workers, said: "Of course we see the need for Ford like other motor companies to keep pace with the times. But we are determined to see that moves which could spell the loss of jobs are compensated for by a shortening of working time."

Mr Gavin Laird, senior executive member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "We are not against modernization but we shall insist that we are consulted on any specific proposals."

Mr Laird found suggestions that Ford were inhibited from further investment in Britain by restrictive union practices "surprising".

Japanese team finds Britain a leading place for investment

By Ross Davies

Tokyo, June 11

Britain is a much more promising investment prospect than was at first thought, and is now "one of the leading candidates in Europe for Japan's overseas investments", according to a report about to be published here.

The report, an account of an investment prospects mission composed of Japanese businessmen and officials who came to the United Kingdom during the national steel strike in March, has been drawn up by a group of Big Japanese companies and banks, the Japanese Overseas Enterprises Organization, in association with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The mission was led by Mr Toshikazu Hashimoto, a former senior MITI official. Among its members were Mr Toshiro Osawa, general manager, treasury division, Nippon Electric, Mr Susumu Satoh, general manager, trade and investment information office of the Bank of Tokyo, and Mr Shoji Ogasawara, a managing director of Alps Electric.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the report was the optimistic outlook for labour relations. "The prime concern of the mission", Labour-management relations "seemed actually to be in a generally better state than had been anticipated in Tokyo".

The report notes that workers are "becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of the business performance of a company".

What gives most concern is "the plague of recurring strikes in the steel and other basic industries and the public sector".

From conversations with members of the mission, it appears that the answer is not to "inherit" either a workforce, or just as important, an existing management. It is better to start from scratch, and

preferably in one of the "new" or non-basic industries.

"Labour issues" the report says, "are virtually non-existent in those companies which are newly-established in growth areas and which have not more than several hundred employees."

Wage levels, the introduction to the report concludes, are "by and large reasonable".

The mission was particularly impressed by the design of "new towns and industrial parks" as the nuclei of areas into which foreign enterprises are to be invited, and of their good links by road, rail and air.

Prospective investors are warned that the welcome may wear thin if the new business is one that other creates competition with local companies or those that have excess production capacity.

A note of concern is struck over the impact of an oil-strengthened pound on export competitiveness. Nonetheless, the report adds, "the expectation of sustained supplies of various sources of energy in the wake of threatening world energy shortages may have to be counted as a major weapon to aid the British economy".

While the British economy has become "completely debilitated" and "lost confidence in its future growth", it could still be "sufficiently re-invigorated to grow".

In conclusion the report notes: "While some concerns over the prime concern of the mission, Labour-management relations, seemed actually to be in a generally better state than had been anticipated in Tokyo".

The report adds: "The prime concern of the mission, Labour-management relations, seemed actually to be in a generally better state than had been anticipated in Tokyo".

Among surveys by the EIB it had been shown that at Eastbourne the net cost of local council spending to provide services and facilities could be equated with tourism spending of some £33m, a rate of return of 48 to 1.

Mr Montague gave warning that one-off research efforts were not enough and that annual surveillance was necessary.

A government that believes in letting markets work has no doubt done some homework on

the extent to which the planned

benefits of these zones will be

eroded by this rise in property

values. It would be interesting

to know what the government

expects the net benefits to a

firm setting up in this kind of

area will be.

Your faithfully,

P. S. JOHNSON,

Department of Economics,

University of Durham,

23/26 Old Elvet,

Durham, DH1 3JY.

June 10.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Skill shortages in electronics

From Mr M. H. Johnson

Sir, With considerable alarm tinged with some incredulity we learn from press reports that the Secretary of State for Industry, during his recent visit to the United States, was encouraging United States electronics companies to invest in this country by pointing out various advantages, including the availability of skilled labour.

The facts now presented show that the problem is even more acute than had previously been imagined and earlier serious shortages of "engineers/systems/programme" type skills . . . unlikely to be fully resolved in this century . . .

In the foreword, the Director General of NEDO states: "the consultants' conclusion is profoundly disturbing of an overwhelming constraint on the development and adoption of computer technology in the United Kingdom is a massive shortage of skilled manpower . . ."

Since these skill shortages also exist elsewhere in the world, it is to be expected that United States electronics companies will seek to promote their own growth by taking advantage of skills wherever available and as employers to be attracted by salary levels lower than those in the United States. But it is important that we clearly recognize that such

growth can be achieved at the expense of indigenous electronics and, because of the impact of electronic

industry generally, the Government to re

duce investment in the sector.

We therefore

call on the Government to

reconsider its policy of

encouraging investment in the

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Two opinions on a 'true and fair view'

from the storm aroused two weeks ago, auditors Arthur Young McClelland qualified the accounts of Grattan because of a change in their list of potential liabilities to VAT, are adding.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants' sub-committee is considering the between Arthur Young's treatment of VAT and the Institute of Chartered Accountants' own position. Arthur Young is taking advice, with a view to its own position. And Arthur Young is still maintaining that its to require stringently cautious in the case of Grattan, for whom the fact meant doubled pre-tax profits, stringently cautious policies in the Empire, for whom the absence of Grattan nothing much—resulted in a "true and fair view" of the position of the in each case.

admirable in itself, Arthur Young's decision to pursue the truth and on which it is employed to report, sense of consistency, underlines one weakness of standards (which, by emphasizing consistency)—even ironically, Arthur Young used a as the peg on which to hang its

more significant, however, is the of the Empire board, which has on a wholesale review of its policies if they find their policy frowned upon.

I that their accounts as presented true and fair view of the state of any, and that further provisions potential liability to VAT would tort the picture.

my official decision against the current policies is going to Arthur Young with an interesting and force wide open the whole of the relationship between a committee and its auditors.

international

ing in
urdoch

Arthur Murdoch is bidding to gain a on his newspaper interests in America through a complex incident of some of Sir James's more bizarre Cavenham is.

ns—or at least the cash element hardly look over-generous, but asy swing holders of more than of the outstanding 50.1 per cent News International behind them, ch seems confident of success. Iders are being offered 39 per a expanded News Corporation—Australian master company—holdings in NI. Given that their would account for only around a News Corporation profits this

is not quite so simple as that. behind Australian broadcasting, foreign ownership Mr Murdoch has a new type of equity for iders which might not unfairly be as a notional share.

their NI shares increased by a scrip, United Kingdom share. It only have 39 per cent of an group. They will share in all just as existing NCL shareholders, will have no voting rights

It's advisers reckon that as the will be paid in franked income, Id have the effect for most share producing a 43 per cent higher han if they held News Corpora the new shares will eventually premium to the "real" shares. It is impossible to evaluate at what discount should be allowed slete loss of voting rights.

The third brake is Hanson's size which makes it, other things being equal, harder to find acquisitions that gear up earnings a share dramatically.

But recession produces opportunities for those who can exploit them and Hanson with debt of only 17 per cent to equity and £46m in cash is among them. The shares eased 3p to 157p yesterday but a prospective yield of under 7 dropping below 6 fully.

as Corporation argument is that ors are, really investing in Mr

Murdoch. Through this deal they will be able to invest in the same man at the helm of a stronger and more cohesive global publishing group.

That may be true but an investment even in Mr Murdoch's mercurial skills may not be quite what it seems when it is made at arm's length and from a vulnerable minority position.

Metal Box Through one Storm

The underlying picture at Metal Box is not as encouraging as in many parts of manufacturing industry at the moment but with little improvement expected in the dominant home market the group is increasingly dependent on what have turned out to be judicious overseas expansion moves of the late 1970s.

The steel strike has knocked a £13m hole in second half profits which slipped 5 per cent to £25.9m after a first half gain of a tenth to leave the full year just 3 per cent ahead at £59.8m pre-tax, after a sharp £7m rise in interest charges to £19.8m.

Still this was rather better than the market had been looking for and the shares continued their strong rise this week with a 10p gain to 282p, overcoming some disappointment with the one-tenth rise in the final dividend to 16.9p gross where the yield is a comfortable 10.3 per cent.

Last October's 12 per cent price rise would have repaired part of the damage to home margins seen in the first half when Metal Box, mindful that Continental Can is about to open its UK plant, decided to hold prices in the face of rising raw material costs.

Despite the high level of capital spending of £94m, Metal Box has got through the year with only a £24m rise in borrowings to £130m, half of which was increased working capital, and only a small deterioration in the gearing ratios although a current cost adjustment of £4.1m wipes out the after tax profits.

Long-term doubts about its traditional markets in the food industry are forcing the group to move further into high technology areas away from food and beverages and to date it is laying down a reasonable track record.

Hanson Trust A reputation for flexibility

Hanson Trust likes to be thought of as an industrial management company. But whatever it is Hanson has failed to achieve the investment standing of Thomas Tilling or BTR even though internal growth (and several cash calls) have swept pre-tax profits from £2.4m to £31.2m between 1969-70 and 1978-79.

One problem (or advantage) is that Hanson has traditionally avoided fashionable sectors. Interests range from pork and fish through bricks and engineering to farm machinery, dependable businesses which carried on competently, carry little in the way of risk from competitors with new products or processes.

In the half year to March pre-tax profits rose 29 per cent to £16.1m, earnings a share by nearly 29 per cent to 5p a share, and assets by 6 per cent to £26p.

It also looks as if the group will make profits of £38m for the year, spurred by last year's £17m cash call, a full contribution from Lindseys, and a record year from Butterley in bricks (bigger market share, low stocks, long order books).

The second, and recent, drag on the share rating has been the group's dollar orientation. Nearly half the £31.2m of profits arose in the United States.

The third brake is Hanson's size which makes it, other things being equal, harder to find acquisitions that gear up earnings a share dramatically.

But recession produces opportunities for those who can exploit them and Hanson with debt of only 17 per cent to equity and £46m in cash is among them. The shares eased 3p to 157p yesterday but a prospective yield of under 7 dropping below 6 fully.

as Corporation argument is that ors are, really investing in Mr

103rd floor of the building in the world, tower in the centre of the recession seems

to swallow their noses glass of this glossy are rewarded by a set, ordered entries to the tower, at from £1,253 ostroyed her pollot in the centre. Lassalle their neighbours solid-rooted and as ever. The tangle es which make the the hub of the stem are a little busy nonetheless, east, the waters of tigan bear bobbing the fact that the Chicago, or some of till afford to indulge time whims when it's buying a fancy craft o brave the weekend

the ground, things rent. The recession been peaking at the Mid-West for the is finally taking talk is of "chasing money dollar", the consumer has left essential spending, increasingly elusive these parts.

Chicago is the capital of America, the city is thought to be as much from on business as it tourism, and, while appears to be one which can weather the recession, the moment this is con-

cerns rather than the number of conventions booked each year, but coupled with other discouraging signs it all helps to foster business pessimism.

Anthony Trollope wrote in his book *North America* in 1861: "Chicago may be called the metropolis of American corn—the favourite city boast of the American Corners. The goddess sees herself there

and shows signs of economic damage.

ance rather than the number of conventions booked each year, but coupled with other discouraging signs it all helps to foster business pessimism.

The state produces around a third of the gross national product last year was \$86,000m. So it is only fair to point out that any city of such size and importance may be certain to show signs of economic damage.

David Hewson

Economic notebook

Getting panicky over interest rates

It is not surprising that as the Government's economic policy begins to bite, industry wishes that it would not. The Confederation of British Industry, and the Government's worried back-benchers, have picked on the present record level of interest rates. But their criticism of the Government for refusing to bring down the cost of money sooner rather than later is in example, that a cut in the PSBR through raising income tax has a smaller effect on the money supply than cutting public spending, and a bigger one than raising indirect taxes.

This is because if the Government cuts its borrowing by putting up prices then it is pushing up private demand for money while cutting its own, thus undermining the effect of the PSBR cut on the money supply and interest rates.

Inflation is a key influence on the demand for money, and on the level of interest rates. If rising prices mean that people need more money to finance the same level of spending and more money to keep the same level of working capital and stocks, then naturally they will try to get that extra money, and will pay higher interest rates if necessary.

It is true that ministers could have decided to let rates fall when the money figures looked bad for a month or two, but they had been willing to contemplate raising them again as necessary.

But if a sustained fall in interest rates were under way then money growth would, almost certainly, be accelerating even further out of the Government's target range.

The suggestion that the Government has been irrational and unnecessarily harsh by holding up MLR, and that they have only to let it fall for the pain to go out of the policy, is quite misleading.

It ignores the central fact that the Government's policy of fighting inflation with a tight squeeze on the money supply entails high interest rates.

Moreover, as inflation has risen over the last year, with the monetary targets left unchanged, so the Government's monetary policy has become even tighter.

A measure of its tightness is that nominal interest rates have had to rise sharply and stay high. Even so, the Government has not yet managed to enforce a cut in the real money supply implied by a money target of 7.1 per cent with inflation roughly double that.

High interest rates are a by-product of the Government's anti-inflation policy, and one which will lessen as the recession deepens. They are just one element in the squeeze on companies which is fundamental to the Government's strategy to bring down inflation.

The squeeze will persist through falling profits and shrinking markets even after interest rates begin to fall, as they probably will, later this year. Indeed, the drop in interest rates will signal the next stage of the move into recession as people and companies draw in their horns and cut their borrowing.

That squeeze will persist through falling profits and shrinking markets even after interest rates begin to fall, as they probably will, later this year. Indeed, the drop in interest rates will signal the next stage of the move into recession as people and companies draw in their horns and cut their borrowing.

The key is called a lower public sector borrowing requirement. If the public sector reduces its demand for credit then there will be more for the private sector, the argument goes. If there is less demand for money because of the reduction in the public sector demand, then the price of money—the level of interest rates—will fall. Unfortunately it is not that simple.

The connection between public borrowing and the money supply is a complex one. The effect on sterling M3 (the Government's targeted measure of money supply) and on interest rates, of course, is the Government's borrowing needs depends to a large extent on how and why those needs change.

Some research done on the Treasury model shows, for

example, that a cut in the PSBR through raising income tax has a smaller effect on the money supply than cutting public spending, and a bigger one than raising indirect taxes.

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Mr Belkacem Nabi, of Algeria (left), president of Opec, and Mr René Ortiz, the secretary-general, answering questions yesterday after the end of the organization's meeting in Algiers.

First steps to an orderly oil market?

Borrowing

The last year has demonstrated this clearly. The Government cut its borrowing last year, partly through a large rise in indirect taxes. Soaring inflation, caused in part by the higher indirect taxes, then helped to boost private sector demand for money. Higher inflation, with the Government still aiming for 7.1 per cent growth in the money supply, has led to persistently high interest rates, outweighing the effect of a lower PSBR.

The relation between the level of money incomes in the whole economy and the stock of money is a crucial determinant of interest rates.

Eventually Government borrowing cuts, through tax and spending policy, will feed through to the money supply and to interest rates. But they will do so by cutting real incomes and reducing demand in the economy, which in turn may lower wage settlements and inflation.

Meanwhile, if inflation accelerates because of high wage settlements or dearer oil prices, then interest rates are likely to rise as long as the money stock remains constrained.

Of course there is also a big cyclical element in interest rate movements.

At the moment

the economy is in a recession.

At the beginning of a recession, involuntary stock building—as companies do not sell as much as they expected to—pushes up demand for bank credit.

This Government has placed great stress on the need to cut its borrowing, and the belief that this would ensure lower money growth compatible with lower interest rates. But many of the measures which it has taken to curb its borrowing have not reduced its direct demand for goods and services, but have merely transferred costs to the private sector and thus been inflationary.

Higher nationalized industry prices, dearer prescription charges, increased council house rents, a near doubling of value added tax, all help to reduce private sector demand for credit at the cost of rising unemployment and falling output.

It seemed that after all, 1973-74 was little different, as an energy crisis, to the shortages of the Suez invasion 20 years before.

America's imports of oil had continued to grow, reaching a peak in 1978 which topped Saudi Arabia's production, but the exploitation of the North Sea, the development of Alaska and increased exports by Mexico hid the fact of a continuing dependence on imported oil from the Middle East.

Increased taxes and lower public spending, along with the high exchange rate resulting mainly from tight money and high interest rates, will choke off private sector demand for credit at the cost of rising unemployment and falling output.

It is doubtful whether they would ever have had the political will to make sufficient cutbacks on their own.

Faced with the opportunity,

however, it was firmly seized

and is unlikely ever to be let

go. Growth in the West will, in

future, have to be achieved with less energy, or with other types of energy than oil. The record of the consuming nations since 1973 of cutting back on their use of energy in comparison with economic growth has been good.

Diplomatic initiatives by leaders at the Tokyo summit last year have been firming up by the targets on oil imports and for reducing the amount of oil used as a primary energy source agreed by the energy ministers at the International Energy Agency.

But in the final analysis

IEA is little more than a talking

shop. It produces useful

statistics and carries on a constant programme of propaganda

Nicholas Hirst reports from Algiers on the compromises reached at the Opec conference

to cut energy use and dependence on oil. But it is individual

nations which must take the necessary action. Neft consumption can only be cut by price. In Britain the gas and electricity consumer has been hit and North Sea oil, which could be offered cheaply, is charged at a rate which compares with the highest in Opec. In the United States President Carter's attempts to charge prices for energy which would lead to conservation, have led him into bitter political battles, with a legislature which still does not seem to have fully understood what has happened.

The Middle East, which supplies two-thirds of Opec output and 40 per cent of western oil needs, remains an area of tension. Ayatollah Khomeini has said Iran is fast reaching a stage where it will be ungovernable. Fighting in next door Afghanistan continues between insurgents and the occupying Russian troops.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Swift recovery surprises dealers

After a cautious start, in the wake of Tuesday's banking figures, equities raced ahead again yesterday.

Dealers admitted surprise at the latest surge in prices, having braced themselves for further selling after all hopes of an immediate cut in MLR had been dashed. In addition, they had expected speculators to square up their books with only three days of the account left.

But in the event, the initial mark-down in prices brought in buyers at the lower levels looking for bargains and accompanied by one or two special situations. This in turn provided another hair-raising day for jobbers, who have been generally short of stock for close on a fortnight.

So prices tended to bare a slightly exaggerated look, compared with the level of turnover, and this was clearly reflected in the FT Index, which closed at its high point for the day 6.6 up at 446.9.

Company announcements and speculative situations again provided for one or two bright spots, with Marshall Cavendish a case in point. As soon as trading resumed in the morning, the market was again treated to the spectacle of another market raid by brokers Rowe & Pitman, the flying squad of the Stock Market.

They picked up between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of the equity in publishers Marshall Cavendish at 25p a share, on behalf of their clients Singapore-based Times Publish-

ing. That done, the shares immediately retreated 2p to 23p, a net gain on the day of 6p.

The debut of SW Consolidated Minerals was a

Kitchen Queen, which dipped to a new low of 6p on Tuesday, recovered to 9p yesterday as the market awaited an imminent statement from the group on the £2.1m sale of its 47 retail outlets to Mr Stephen Boler. If it goes through the sale will leave Kitchen Queen as a manufacturing and direct selling operation.

different story, with the share price tumbling 6p below the offer price at 44p, before recovering slightly to 47p.

Brokers to the issue, Rowe Rudd, reported over two million shares had been sold by the close as the stags desperately tried to cut their losses. This also left the parent

company, Dundonian, 5p lower at 65p.

In gilt, the jobbers took a

more cautious attitude, fearing further selling after yesterday's disappointing money supply news. Most felt that investors had made enough profit in recent weeks to risk selling at the lower levels. But this was not the case. Only small sellers were reported, although the lack of foreign customers kept prices depressed. In longer, early falls were soon erased to leave the majority of stocks unchanged on overnight levels, while in shorts the falls were limited to between 1/16 and 1/16.

Beechams was the main feature in a generally slight market rising to 138p before profit taking left them at 136p, a net rise of 4p on the day.

Investors bought around 500,000 shares following confirmation of the group's latest round of

price increases, ranging from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. Others

ever, the rises were mostly the result of a shortage of stock rather than active interest.

Full-year figures from Metal

Box came as a pleasant surprise

to most of its market followers, who had been expecting a static profit performance. But the improved profits and statement on metal imports saw the share

price muster a 10p rise at 282p.

Good performances also saw

Nottingham Brick jump by a

similar amount to 185p, US &

General Trust 4p to 198p,

Continuous Stationery 10p to

52p and 600 Group 4p to 59p.

But the higher profits and divi-

dend from Hanson Trust left

the market cold and the shares

slipped 3p to 157p as did Tern

Consulate 3p to 49p, and J. W.

Spear 8p to 125p also after poor

figures.

Still reflecting recent profit

performances, Caffyns lost

another 5p at 118p, after 115p,

along with International

Timber, 1p lower at 110p. But

in drinks, Grand Met put on 2p

to 144p and Allied 2p to 84p.

Speculative interest was

drawn to De La Rue, up 15p at

680p, and Portals 13p to 316p,

both in a thin market. J. Fisher

added 4p to 25p. Charles Hill of

Timber, another speculative

stock, expanded another 8p to

50p along with Lend Lease, while

Lee Cooper shed 8p at 183p.

Properties had Land Secs

clipping 2p to 312p, while the

new shares rose 10p to 52p

as investigations into dealing

go on under way ahead of last

week's announcement.

Equity Rover, up 10p to 120.985p (14,509 bar-

gains), Active stocks should

according to the Exchange Tele-

graph, were Barclay Bank

Lamso, RITZ, Imperial Conti-

nental Gas, ICI, Burmah, GKN,

Unilever, National Westminster,

Premier Oil, Beechams, GEC,

Marks & Spencer, Allied

Breweries and Boots.

Raid on Marshall Cavendish for Singapore group

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman carried out another controversial "dawn raid" yesterday, snapping up 5.5 million shares (equal to 27 per cent of the equity) in the Marshall Cavendish publishing house for Times Publishing Berhad of Singapore.

Market raids already are under urgent consideration, Mr Patrick Neill, the chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry, said last month. One aspect of the problem that has been brought to the attention of the committee studying the raids is the practice of selling short to the market raiders in the hope of buying the shares more cheaply when the desired stake has been acquired and the share price falls.

Mr Denis Milne, a senior partner in Rowe & Pitman, could not say whether this had happened yesterday, although he said that in the past he had heard "that it might have happened".

Before yesterday's raid an announcement was put out in the stock market saying that Rowe & Pitman had been instructed by Times Publishing Berhad to buy between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of Marshall Cavendish at 25p a share.

After the announcement Marshall Cavendish shares rose to 25p, before retreating to 21p.

The previous night's closing price was 17p.

Times Publishing made clear

Disputes hold back profits at 600 Group

By Our Financial Staff

Profits of the 600 Group machines, tools, engineering, scrap and other controversial "dawn raids" yesterday, snapping up 5.5 million shares (equal to 27 per cent of the equity) in the Marshall Cavendish publishing house for Times Publishing Berhad of Singapore.

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Times Publishing made clear

that it had no present intention of making any general offer for Marshall Cavendish's ordinary share capital and when it had achieved its holding it would withdraw from the market.

Marshall Cavendish was taken by surprise by the rapid share buying and Mr George

More financial news, page 27.

Amy, the chairman, said he was

"completely astonished". He

went on to say that he was not

very pleased about it.

Times Publishing distributes

Marshall Cavendish's part

works in Hong Kong and Singa-

po. It said yesterday that a

closer association with Marshall

Cavendish could produce com-

mercial benefits for both par-

ties and export opportunities

could be developed.

Mr Amy reacted to this by

saying that talk about export

opportunities was a lot of non-

sense and Times Publishing

could have that kind of co-

operation without any share-

holding.

However, he later met Mr

Michael Gorman, the develop-

ment controller for Times

Publishing and the Straits

Times Group with which it is

closely associated. Mr Gorman

said he appreciated Mr Amy's

surprise, but said they had had

a reasonable meeting which

relaxed very quickly.

The sharpest down

profits came from the

steel division. Slacker

market for scrap and t

strike reduced volume

its in this capital-inten-

sity more than half.

£2.7m to £1.03m.

The machine tool

which exports three-

quarters of its

output and

despite the

dispute and pre-tax pro-

£8.05m to £7.09m. De-

the last month has

fall and action is be-

ing taken to reduce costs.

The year's dividend

raised by a tenth to 7.

ABN Bank

Barclays Bank

BCCI Bank

Consolidated Critts

C. Hoare & Co

Lloyd Bank

London Mercantile

Midland Bank

Nat Westminster

Rossmoor

TSB

Williams and Glyn's

£7 day deposit on £

£10,000 and under £6

£25,000 15%.

£25,000 16%.

£50,000 16%.

£100,000 and over £10

£200,000 16%.

£300,000 16%.

£500,000 16%.

£1

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY

1979/80		1979/80		1979/80		1979/80		1979/80		1979/80		1979/80	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Stock	Stock	Company	Company	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock
BRITISH FUNDS													
100	93	Exch	135	1830	894	13,106	14,763	100	93	Exch	135	1830	894
101	94	Exch	117	1831	894	11,626	13,561	102	95	Exch	135	1832	894
103	95	Exch	104	1833	894	2,741	13,756	104	96	A&B	135	1834	894
105	96	Exch	104	1835	894	10,056	13,851	106	97	AGB Research	135	1836	894
107	97	Exch	94	1837	894	3,661	13,867	108	98	A&B Ind Prod	135	1838	894
109	98	Exch	94	1839	894	9,225	13,748	110	99	APV Hds	135	1840	894
111	99	Exch	94	1841	894	3,270	13,777	112	100	Arrow	135	1842	894
113	100	Exch	94	1843	894	9,140	13,572	114	101	Arctique Int	135	1844	894
115	102	Exch	94	1846	894	3,381	10,489	116	103	Do A	135	1847	894
117	103	Exch	94	1849	894	9,140	14,000	118	104	Adwest Group	135	1850	894
119	105	Exch	94	1852	894	1,000	14,027	120	106	Aeron & Gen	135	1853	894
121	106	Exch	94	1855	894	9,144	12,856	122	107	Aero Needles	135	1856	894
123	108	Exch	94	1858	894	9,145	12,857	124	109	Aerifex Ind	135	1859	894
125	110	Exch	94	1861	894	9,146	12,858	126	111	Alcan Alum UK	135	1862	894
127	112	Exch	94	1864	894	10,554	13,945	128	113	Do 10/4	135	1865	894
129	114	Exch	94	1867	894	10,555	13,946	130	115	Alfred Colls	135	1868	894
131	116	Exch	94	1870	894	13,486	13,667	132	117	Alpine Hds	135	1871	894
133	118	Exch	94	1873	894	10,556	13,947	134	119	Almond	135	1874	894
135	120	Exch	94	1876	894	10,557	13,948	136	121	Amber Day	135	1877	894
137	122	Exch	94	1879	894	10,558	13,949	138	123	Amber Ind Hds	135	1880	894
139	124	Exch	94	1882	894	11,114	13,785	140	125	Anchor Chem	135	1883	894
141	126	Exch	94	1885	894	11,115	13,786	142	127	Anderson Strath	135	1886	894
143	128	Exch	94	1888	894	11,116	13,787	144	129	Anglia TV 'A'	135	1889	894
145	130	Exch	94	1891	894	12,881	13,495	146	131	Anglo Amer Ind	135	1892	894
147	132	Exch	94	1894	894	12,882	13,496	148	133	Aquarium 'A'	135	1895	894
149	134	Exch	94	1897	894	13,523	13,725	150	135	Arenson Hds	135	1898	894
151	136	Exch	94	1900	894	8,825	11,801	152	137	Arlan Elec	135	1901	894
153	138	Exch	94	1903	894	5,029	10,623	154	139	Armitage Shanks	135	1904	894
155	140	Exch	94	1906	894	12,929	13,808	156	141	Armitage Shanks	135	1907	894
157	142	Exch	94	1909	894	7,527	11,567	158	143	Artex	135	1910	894
159	144	Exch	94	1912	894	10,559	13,949	160	145	Ass Brit Food	135	1913	894
161	146	Exch	94	1915	894	10,560	13,950	162	147	Ass Com 'A'	135	1916	894
163	148	Exch	94	1918	894	10,561	13,951	164	149	Ass Leisure	135	1919	894
165	150	Exch	94	1921	894	9,270	12,143	166	151	Ass Leisure	135	1922	894
167	152	Exch	94	1924	894	13,765	13,952	168	153	Ass Paper	135	1925	894
170	154	Exch	94	1927	894	10,562	13,953	171	155	Ass Paper	135	1928	894
173	156	Exch	94	1930	894	10,563	13,954	174	157	Assustech	135	1931	894
176	158	Exch	94	1933	894	10,564	13,955	177	159	Atmos Bros	135	1934	894
179	160	Exch	94	1936	894	10,565	13,956	180	161	Atmospheric	135	1937	894
182	162	Exch	94	1939	894	10,566	13,957	183	163	Atv Pref	135	1938	894
185	164	Exch	94	1942	894	10,567	13,958	186	165	Autel	135	1941	894
188	166	Exch	94	1945	894	10,568	13,959	189	167	Ault & Wilbarg	135	1946	894
191	168	Exch	94	1948	894	10,569	13,960	192	169	Audited Hds	135	1949	894
194	170	Exch	94	1951	894	10,570	13,961	195	171	Audited Hds	135	1952	894
197	172	Exch	94	1954	894	10,571	13,962	198	173	Audited Hds	135	1953	894
200	174	Exch	94	1957	894	10,572	13,963	201	175	Audited Hds	135	1954	894
203	176	Exch	94	1960	894	10,573	13,964	204	177	Audited Hds	135	1955	894
206	178	Exch	94	1963	894	10,574	13,965	207	179	Audited Hds	135	1956	894
209	180	Exch	94	1966	894	10,575	13,966	210	181	Audited Hds	135	1957	894
212	182	Exch	94	1969	894	10,576	13,967	213	183	Audited Hds	135	1958	894
215	184	Exch	94	1972	894	10,577	13,968	216	185	Audited Hds	135	1959	894
218	186	Exch	94	1975	894	10,578	13,969	219	187	Audited Hds	135	1960	894
221	188	Exch	94	1978	894	10,579	13,970	222	189	Audited Hds	135	1961	894
224	190	Exch	94	1981	894	10,580	13,971	225	191	Audited Hds	135	1962	894
227	192	Exch	94	1984	894	10,581	13,972	228	193	Audited Hds	135	1963	894
230	194	Exch	94	1987	894	10,582	13,973	231	195	Audited Hds	135	1964	894
233	196												

price, + interim payment passed. + Price at sus-
Dividend and yield exclude a special payment.
company + Pre-merger figures. + Forecast cash
capital distribution. + Ex rights + Ex script or sha-
re free. + Price adjusted for late dealing
significant data.

كتاب الأصل

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10

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2. The Chief Education Officer seeks a competent PA/Secretary to assist in interesting work concerning the education and training of accountants involving contact with national education agencies, other institutes, etc. Accurate shorthand and typing, good education, ability to work on own particularly in absence of CEO. Age 30-40. Benefits include 32½ hour flexitime week, 4 weeks annual holiday, staff dining room and LVS, pension scheme, free life assurance, interest free season ticket loan. Salaries negotiable, commensurate to the appointment. Pleasant offices near Oxford Circus and Regents Park.

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Southwark

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We are a large firm of Solicitors based in the West End of London, and we currently have an opening for a Secretary to the Partner in charge of our Tax and Trust department.

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The salary starts at £3,300 French francs net per month (expatriate rate). It is tax-free. Six weeks' annual leave.

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Age 20-35. Education 5 G.C.E. 'O' levels including English (Grade A, B or C Pass) and French. Preferably 2 or 3 'A' levels. Shorthand and typing speeds of 110/45 wpm also certified by public examination (eg. RPSL's). Experience one year minimum essential. Basic practical grasp of French. Interviews in London, early October 1980 (travel not paid). Further information and application form to be completed and returned by 1 August 1980 can be obtained from:

Head of Establishment Division

Council of Europe

67006 Strasbourg Cedex

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We require a Senior Personal Secretary to work for the Chairman, who is in the office on a part-time basis, and for the Chief Executive. In addition to first class secretarial skills, applicants should be capable of working at a higher level in a diplomatic and professional manner without supervision, and be able to lead the small secretarial team and will probably be in the mid-30s age group.

Excellent conditions of employment, including 22½ days' holiday per annum, LVS and an inflation proofed pension scheme.

Please write to: in the first instance enclosing a curriculum vitae together with a recent photograph and telephone number to: Mr. Alan McCallum, English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 8DU.

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due for working for the Marketing Services Director of an oil Group abroad. Our clients are taken care of from start to finish. We provide transport and accommodation. We are looking for a Secretary.

The applicant should have a high degree of energy, to work in the work of the department in the field of international oil and gas exploration and systems. The salary is £25,000. The starting salary is £22,000. The general annual bonus is 10 min. per month + a general annual bonus.

Interested please telephone Miss Sarah Underwood on 01-437 7851</

PERSONAL CHOICE



Harry and Penelope Keith: two of tonight's Quartet

of Spring (BBC 2, 8.10) are Mother Nature's notiger stars. This film, in the series *The World About Us*, is a annual miracle: what happens when flora and fauna fit the white blanket of winter and slip into their amazing tiger dream coat. Cuckoo sings in bluebell wood; a jam jar river water is, in reality, a minestrone of algae (the pods, not mine); courting hares exchange punches, like kangaroo; a hen impales frog and pike jaws flickback; ladybird feasts on raindrop, twice its size; inexplicably wags its tail. Marvelous pictures, from start (the closing scene deserves to be put on sale by the to more pictures of the year), with unobtrusive and reverent narration that, for instance, that spring sap a tree at a rate of 25 metres a year.

Harry has said it for me, and I thank him. Quartet 9.30, the anthology for eight hands which has is literate, chic and short. It is also slightly stiff and tiring (my judgments) and if it can learn to loosen our talented folk who recite funny passages and silly burst song are Penelope Keith, Alan Bennett, Trich and Mr Harry himself. There are Parker bits and Sparkle pieces, and old Baedeker, Hugo and Berlitz delightfully plundered for their ridiculous treasures.

In Slade song with Mr Harry at the piano and Miss King her voice to his, is the minus in a show of plusses. University programme Feature Films as Propaganda (3.35pm) is a reminder, as we needed one, how inspiring the cinema can be. The examples include films (Strike, Potemkin) and their historical of the Russian Revolution (the Odessa Steps never happened, it seems); and the Nazi films which for the persecution of the Jews, the medical murders in camps, and the Germans' contempt for the British n, greedy Queen Victoria, an obscenely glutinous

day for the spoken word on radio: Cheryl Campbell (ment of Youth actress) and Gabriel Woolf begin Graham Greene's *The End of the Affair* in Woman's dio 4, 2.30) and Garard Green reads more chapters Scott's Booker Prize novel *Staying On* in A Book at Radio 4, 11.00. . . . On Radio 3 at 9.40 you can hear House in English Poetry, an anthology from the among others, Marvell, Johnson, Pope and Yeats. The Jill Balcon and Eric Lander.

SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.45 Open University: Design for Infants: 7.05 Secular music of the Renaissance: 7.30 One step at a time. Closedown at 7.35.

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: History (Israel and the Arab states); 9.47 Mathshow (a set of scales); 10.25 Merry-go-round (French shapes); 11.30 Let's Look at Wales (results of competition). Closedown at 11.50.

1.30 Mr Benn: children's story; 1.45 News: 2.00 You and Me: Splash and Swin (r).

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (on the sea); 2.40 Television Club (A School in Time: Push for Poem); Closedown at 3.00.

3.50 Play School: George Tarry's story *The Lonely Note*, read by Carol Dearing and Michael Mano.

4.15 The All New Popsey Show: cartoons featuring the superhuman Popsey and his skinny girl friend.

4.35 International Match of the Day: Live coverage of the England v. Belgium game, from Turin, in the European Football Championship. Jimmy Hill provides the commentary, John Motson the commentary.

5.50 *Tomorrow's World*: The latest computer game, 3-D football, and, now the film *Star Wars* helped San Francisco's new buildings.

7.20 Are You Being Served? This episode is called *Strong Stuff*, This Insurance (r).

7.30 Mike Yarwood: Repair showing his show screened last night. Guests (in a manner of speaking) include Frank Vaughan, Ken Dodd, and Frank Sinatra. President Carter, Robin Day, Margaret Thatcher.

8.30 *This Life Report*: How good are those orthopaedic beds? How effective are those slimming aids? Chris Serle investigates.

9.00 News: with Richard Baker; 9.15 Square Mile of Murder: First of four reconstructions of Scottish murder cases. Morag Hood the servant girl Jessie McLachlan, accused of murdering her friend, a woman in 1890.

10.15 International Match of the Day: Highlights from today's England v. Belgium and Spain v. Italy games in the European Football Championships, introduced by Jimmy Hill.

11.47 Question Time: Roba Day host. This week's panel (Sir James Goldsmith, Tom Jackson and Sally Oppenheim MP) face a theatre full of questioners.

12.05 Weather and regional news.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: *BBC Cymru Wales*: 6.50 pm *Heddlu*, 12.05 pm *Wales News*, 11.45 News and weather for Wales; 11.37 News and weather for Scotland. *BBC Scotland*: 6.50 pm *Wales News* and weather for Scotland; 12.05 pm *Wales News* and weather for Wales.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Space-time geometry; 7.05 Reluctant militants; 7.30 Systems, engineering and design; 8.15 The World at One: 9.15 *Blue Peter*: *Science* BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

6.50 pm International Tennis: The Stella Artois Championship, from Queen's Club in London. John Motson starts the defence of the title for the year, and the line-up of players also includes Vijay Amritraj and Rocío Tamar. Commentary by Dan Macmillan, John Barrett and Peter Worsley.

4.25 My Dear Uncle: *Sherlock*: 11-year-old boy finds out who robbed a rich old uncle.

4.55 John Craven's *Newground*: junior newsreaders. 5.05 Blue Peter: with the nuclear fishermen of Cornwall; 5.35 The Wombles: more *Wimbledon* news for children.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.20 Nationwide: all the regions from 6.21.

6.50 pm International Tennis: A look back at the 1978 United States Open Golf Championship played at Toledo, Ohio. Peter Alliss provides the commentary.

7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hearing impaired.

7.35 *Newswatch*: How the small business is faring under the Thatcher government which promoted him a better deal than he had under Labour.

8.10 *The World About Us*: Rites of Spring. The strange things that Nature does in the springtime, from flowers to butterflies (see Personal Choice).

8.45 *Jerusalem*: The good-natured satirical guitarist and singer with another of his musical shows.

9.30 Quartet: Amusing tarts, musical and spoken, assembled by Billie and Peter Corden, Elaine Stritch and Alan Bennett (see Personal Choice).

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12.05 Weather and regional news.

THAMES

9.30 For Schools: *Making a Living* (visit to a coiffure in Yorkshire); 9.52 *Over to You* (cars); 10.09 *Look Around* (building techniques); 10.26 French (English students in Poitiers); 10.44 *Experiment* (Neutron constant of matter); 11.00 *Music Shouts* (telling the time); 11.27 *Sesame and Dol* (musical instruments); 11.44 *Picture Box* (tale of a kite).

12.00 *Little Blue*: story of a baby elephant. Read by John Kidd (r); 12.10 *Stepping Stones*: All about furry creatures: 12.30 *The Sullivans*: drama at sea during the last war.

1.00 News; 1.20 *Thames News*.

1.30 *For Middie with Love*: Neil brings his girlfriend home, but he still doesn't know about his mother's illness. With Nyree Dawn Porter.

1.40 *Here Today*: Magazine programme, including interviews and useful information.

2.45 *Flat Bust*: Play about a black girl (Mynona Spiro), without name or figure, who arrives in Leeds, in search of a new future (r).

3.45 *Superstar Profile*: interview with Superman star Christopher Reeve; 4.15 *Little House on the*

with the nuclear fishermen of Cornwall; 5.35 The Wombles: more *Wimbledon* news for children.

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ITV

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1.00 News; 1.20 *Thames News*.

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KNOW YE NOT that the
friend of whom you are therefore
with is a friend of the world
and the enemy of God. —St. James
A. 2. 4.

BIRTHS

BROWN.—On June 11th, at Queen
Elizabeth's Hospital, 10
Holland Road, a son, Oliver
Matthew, brother for Emily.
BURGOYNE Charlotte.—On June 11th,
Vivienne, Mrs. Merridith, and
Nicholas, a son, Nicholas
John, a brother for Emily.

BROWN.—On June 11th,

at St. Paul's Hospital, London,
more and Gary, a son, James
William Andrew, a brother forCHARSTON.—On June 10th, to
Carmen, a son, Dominic
COOKE MURK.—To Johnny and
Sue, a son, Jack.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,246

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,247

This puzzle, used at the Bristol regional final of the Curry Sack
Times National Crossword Championships, was solved within 30

minutes by 68 per cent of the finalists.

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